Post Box 322.
Telegram: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4[illegible]8
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

VOL. V NO. 5 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1946. PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Kiss Of The Surf

Photo: Y. M. Purao

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Now It Can Be Told

Story Of Nazi Espionage Fiasco In Britain

(See Page 3)

THE MAN OF THE HOUSE

By Yuri Nagibin

It happened during the Russian advance in the Leningrad region. A car gave me a lift and dropped me at a little village about twenty-five miles from the front. It was close on midnight, and there was no sense in pushing on at so late an hour.

I decided to put up for the night. The skeleton frames of gutted buildings loomed darkly against the night sky: here and there a ray of light escaping through the chink of a poorly fastened shutter betrayed the presence of an intact house.

Approaching one of these lights, I found myself in front of a house that opened straight on to the street. I knocked. For a long time someone fumbled with the bolt. Then the door opened wide. A black-haired woman., and two children, stood on the threshold and smiled at me as though I were an expected and welcome guest.

"Come in, come in," the woman said. "You must be tired out. Trying to catch up with your unit?"

"Yes' I said, pulling off my equipment, but reluctant to throw it down all muddy as it was, on her clean pine floor.

The woman, however, took the straps out of my hands and pushed my things under a bench.

"Nyusha, put the samovar on. And you, Vovochka, pour out some water for the comrade—just see how muddy he is!"

I went down the passage with Vova, a dark-eyed little fellow of about seven. He poured a thin stream of water into the palms of my hands from a clay pitcher, and I said jokingly: "Step on it, sonny. Afraid of letting me have too much water?"

"I can't let you have more, Uncle," the boy replied shyly. "It's hard for Mummy to go to the well, She's sick."

"What's the matter with her?"

"It began after they killed Daddy. And then the Germans made it worse."

Vova replaced the pitcher carefully on the floor. I wiped my hands on an embroidered towel. and returned to the kitchen, where the samovar was already steaming and the teapot on its crown was singing shrilly. Through an open door I glimpsed the living room, as clean as the kitchen, with its worn mats and sturdy furniture.

On the wall, looking down at me from a black frame was the photograph of a soldier in uniform. The face, with its aquiline nose and high forehead, was lean and wasted, but the strength of it harmonized surprisingly with the warm good nature of the eyes, which seemed to fill the entire room with their radiance.

"Is that your husband?"

The woman raised her dark eyes to me, then to the portrait., and said with the unassumed sincerity that comes after great suffering: "Yes. He was killed. I know he is dead. I have had some letters from his comrades at the front. When he was wounded the Germans took him and broke every bone in his body, but he did not say a word. His comrades told me about it all."

As the night wore on my hostess told me something of her story, and of how she came to be alone in this devastated village. She had, she explained, been unable to leave with her neighbours when the front drew near, because her illness, which had followed hard on the death of her husband, had left her subject to attacks of nausea and dizziness when she stayed too long in the open.

For a time, she told me, life was uneventful. Then one night, when all was deadly quiet in the house and in the street outside, there was a long, ponderous thump on the door.

"The Germans!" was the thought that flashed through her mind. But she did not move. The knock was repeated, more faintly. Then came a scratching, groping sound, and something slipped heavily to the ground.

She got up and opened the door. On the threshold lay a Red Army man with a deep gash across his fair head. She dragged him into the house, washed and bandaged his wound, and at last he opened his eyes.

"Thanks, Mother," he said, as though he knew that here at last was someone who would take care of him. Then he closed his eyes again.

She had to hurry. The Germans might appear at any moment. She pulled a bed into the small spare room, laid the wounded man on it, and locked the door. It closed flush with the wall, and was all but invisible.

She hung a washtub over it, and had barely done removing the traces of her guest when the dogs began to howl outside. The invaders had entered the village.

He pulled out his revolver .... He was smiling. ... I wouldn't have felt so bad if he'd looked fierce, or Bestial

A German officer took up his quarters in her house. She and the children occupied a kind of cupboard off the passage. At night she stealthily tended the wounded man. When she took the washtub down, she was only two paces from the sleeping German.

The Red Army soldier mended slowly. The dampness of his room kept his wounds raw. He was unconscious most of the time. Sometimes he would murmur "Thanks, Mother,."

She was firmly convinced that she would save him. She knew nothing about him, knew not where he came from, whether he had a mother or father or sweetheart. Her one desire was to nurse him back to health. She felt as if he were her son.

Early one morning, as she was sleeping with Vova's head resting against her shoulder, she felt a sudden shake, and woke with a start. The German pulled her out of bed and dragged her into the living room. From his angry shouts—he spoke a mixture of Russian and German—she realized that he suspected the presence of the wounded man, who groaned a little sometimes in his sleep.

"I don't know what you're talking about." she insisted quietly. "You are the only person in the house, apart from ourselves. Very likely my son cried out in his sleep."

The officer went to the door and gave a shout. More Germans came running up. This woman, my hostess, was beaten by them. She related the episode in these words:—

"They hit me hard. But that didn't help them. As they were hitting me I could see the portrait of my husband, Ilya Nikitich—the portrait you see over there on the wall. He has such a stern, severe face. But kind, too. That helped me, not to give in. I think they were surprised I didn't cry out. I saw that the officer's hand trembled, almost as though he were frightened.

"At that moment Vova ran in and caught hold of my skirt, as if trying to protect me."

She paused in her recital. pressed her fingers to her temples, brought her face closer to mine, and whispered. "He threatened to shoot Vova if I did not tell. He pulled out his revolver and polished the barrel. He was smiling. I wouldn't have felt so bad if he'd looked fierce, or bestial. He had such a horrible smile, empty and crooked, like a mask.

"He said he would count ten, and then shoot. He said that in Russian. But he counted in his own language.

"I fixed my eyes on Ilya Nikitich's portrait. He seemed to be frowning. What did he want me to do?"

She paused again. To make it easier for her, I said: "But you're a mother. No one could blame you."

"I locked my voice up inside me," she said at last.

What happened then is not quite clear. I gathered from what she said that the street door opened, that someone in Red Army uniform, "with a face as white as snow," stood there, that there was a shot and that not the woman, or Vova, but the German fell dead on the floor.

Then it appears, my hostess collapsed and when she recovered the Red Army was in the village.

Who fired the shot, no one knew. Who saved her and her son, no one knew. Some-one, someone with a face as white as snow.—(Tit—Bits

USE OF MAKE-UP BY GIRLS

BRITISH JUDGE'S CRITICISM

'Faces Look Like Monkeys With Mouths Like Post Office Boxes'

Justice Charles in a case at Bedfordshire Assizes recently criticised the use of make-up. "Why girls do it I do not know", he said. "Girls who are very nice and pretty put lot of this stuff on their faces and look like monkeys with mouths like post office boxes.

Justice Charles aged 74 who has been described as a "genial bachelor judge once said, "I am in good job but nobody has ever wan ted to marry me" Shortly afterwards he received 167 proposals.

Commenting on the Judge's criticism yesterday a leading west-end beauty specialist said woman had as much right to aid to beauty as the learned Judge to use of shaving cream. They have shown themselves equal of man during the war and whether critical old gentlemen with minds back in Victorian era like it or not they are entitled to spend their own money on improving their looks. Why do Judges wear absurd wigs in this country? They don't in America. True, some girls use lipstick a little indiscriminately, but the vast majority merely wish to make themselves smart and attractive.

Along the country road walked a man and a woman. The latter was bullying the weak little fellow who trudged in front of her with downcast head.

Suddenly the woman turned and saw a bull racing down the road behind them. She took refuge in the hedge, but her companion kept on, unconscious of everything but his woes. The bull caught him up and sent him spinning into a muddy ditch. Then it continued on its wild career.

As he crawled out of the mire he saw his wife coming towards him. Plucking up a little courage, he whimpered: "Maria, if you hit me like that again you'll really make me lose my temper."

Bather: "When I came out of the water my trousers were gone."
Bobby: "Did you see anyone?"
Bather: "No."
Bobby: "That's funny—are you sure you 'ad 'em with you when you came?"

"I suppose you're peeved with me because I came home with a black eye last night?"
"You hadn't got it when you came home."

Elderly Suitor: "I don't seem to make much headway in your affections."
Merry Widow: "You'll have to try a little 'ardour'."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Now It Can Be Told!

A Little Slip Always Gave Them Away!

By H. J. J. Sargint

Who unfolds in this article the fiasco of the Nazi espionage system in Britain during the war.

The extensive spy organisation which the Nazis had created prior to the war and on which they based great hopes, proved itself a complete failure when it went into action against Britain, for the battle of wits between it and the British counter-espionage service ended in a crushing victory for the latter.

The Germans never, despite the efforts of their spies, obtained information on any of the major events of the war. And some of those spies were highly intelligent men who had gone through a severe and thorough training in the "Spy School" established near Berlin by a certain Heinrich Sorau. The training, in fact, was so thorough that only the very toughest survived the various tests, which included brutal "man handling" to see if the would-be spy would "squeal" or give himself away.

Too Convincing

If the student passed all tests such as the use of explosives. of invisible writing, the assembly of miniature radio sets, the history, geography and language of the country to which he was to be assigned, he was taught all the answers that an Allied intelligence officer might be expected to ask him. The result of this thorough and methodical training was to produce an agent just a little too convincing with the further result that every German spy who reached England was detected and arrested within a very short time of his arrival here. For they all made one little slip which gave them away.

Take the case of Werner Waelti who was landed in Scotland in 1941 from a Dornier seaplane with a companion and a wireless transmitter. As Waelti waited for a train at a small Scottish railway station he felt hungry so ate some biscuits and a piece of sausage throwing the skin on the floor. A Scottish porter picked it up, saw that it was certainly not a British sausage skin, phoned the police, and Waelti and his friend were arrested and duly hanged without ever knowing how they had betrayed themselves.

No Third Degree

German spies arrested in Britain were never subjected to physical violence or torture as were Allied agents caught by the Gestapo. The British think such methods do not get results. On the other hand, when feasible a German spy's information was used to confuse the enemy to the utmost, but, naturally enough, the British intelligence service is very reticent on this point and has revealed no case of an arrested German agent being employed by them during the war or even or being pardoned for "services rendered".

On the contrary of eighteen German agents arrested in Britain during the war, eighteen were executed and lie in nameless graves in British cemeteries. The German Secret Service sometime employed foreigners as agents. There was Johannes Dronkers, a Dutchman, for example, who was picked up from a yacht in the North Sea and had papers to show he was a member of the Dutch resistance movement and had fled from Holland to get work with the Dutch Government. After he had been "grilled" by Dutch security officials and passed all tests satisfactorily, Dronkers was told he would be employed to broadcast to Holland through "Radio Orange" the Dutch service of the BBC.

Gave Away Code

In his first and only talk he sent messages of greeting to his former comrades in Holland but in the messages were cunningly inserted code words which would be taken down by the German monitors in Germany and Holland. And when he had finished talking into a microphone which was merely connected to a room where Intelligence Officers were watching him he was arrested on a charge of espionage, tried and hanged He had given himself away by his over-anxiety to get official employment, by his overemphasis about his qualifications as a broadcaster. Whether he ever revealed his code and it was used by the British counter-intelligence to deceive the enemy still remains a wartime secret.

Another spy who met death at the hands of a firing squad at the Tower of London was Josef Jacobs, a sergeant-major of the Meterological service of the Luftwaffe. He arrived in England by parachute one night and his orders were to send weather reports to his employers but he never sent anything, for twelve hours after his arrival he was arrested by two Home Guards patrolling at night. He was tried by a court-martial instead of a civilian jury as he was wearing a flying suit of the Luftwaffe and this earned him death at the hands of a firing squad instead of by hanging

Dutch Refugees

A similar futile effort to get information to Germany through a miniature transmitter was made by three men in 1940—Meier, Waldberg and van den Kieboom—all posing as Dutch refugees. They were able to send some messages through to Germany before they were caught but it was of no importance whatever—merely reports of what they had seen in the streets and so on. They duly paid the penalty at the gallows of Pentonville prison in London.

Oswald John Job, born in London of a German mother, was another spy who failed completely in his task of sending messages to his German masters in invisible ink. These messages were to be sent in letters to internees of St. Denis camp near Paris where Job himself had been interned as a British subject. Job was permitted to escape from the camp and to reach Spain whence he was repatriated to Britain in 1943 as a British subject.

Key In Keys

But he was closely watched and it was noticed that he was an indefatigable writer of letters to the St. Denis camp. The letters were examined and the "invisible" writing became visible under the attention of experts. But the most thorough search of Job's rooms and belongings failed to reveal any chemicals or utensils for secret writing and Scotland Yard was puzzled. Then a detective noticed that Job had a large bunch of keys. These were examined and it was found that the tops unscrewed.

Inside one key was a hollow in which were the chemicals from which the invisible ink was made. Two other keys concealed special glass nibs. Another was constructed as a sort of secret fountain pen. Job, confronted with this damning evidence, confessed and in March 1944 the man who had returned to the country of his birth after thirty years died in it from a hangman's rope.

No Mata Hari

The German spy chiefs never sent a woman to Britain to work for them but they had plenty of female agents on the Continent, whose activities on the whole sere not particularly effective and provided their paymasters with very little profit. On the other hand the British Intelligence service made brilliant use of some women in its employ.

For example after the R.A.F. had bombed the secret V-weapon laboratories at Peenemunde on the Baltic coast, the Gestapo "grilled" everybody who had survived the bombing and closely examined the bodies of those who were killed for they realised that a "traitor" had betrayed the existence of the secret plant to the Allies. On the body of one "German" woman who had been highly recommended by prominent Nazi officials, they found an English bus ticket but dismissed it as of no importance as a pre-war souvenir or relic. But if they had done their work thoroughly they would have discovered that the ticket was printed on war-time paper!

Decisively Defeated

The Nazi intelligence service tried to use foreigners for espionage in Britain after their "regulars", resident in the country and known to Brtish counter-intelligence, had been rounded up and rendered harmless when war broke out. A few of these foreigners posing as refugees from Occupied Europe did try to carry out the instructions of their paymasters but in each case failed lamentably and were under lock and key a few hours after reaching British soil. for they inevitably gave themselves away under the searching cross examination of the British Intelligence experts.

Three Belgians, one a captain in the Belgian Army, were among these dupes of the Germans and paid the penalty with their lives Altogether it can be said that the life of a German spy during the war was an extremely hazardous and unprofitable one in every respect and that in this field of warfare, Germany was as decisively defeated as she was on the main battlefields of Europe.

Merging Of Vision And Sound Signals: New Development In Television

By W. Tusting

Television development, as such, naturally stopped in Britain during World War II, for all engineers were engaged on more important work. That they have not wasted their time since the cessation of hostilities is evidenced by a new development which was recently demonstrated by one of the leading radio manufacturers.

This is a method of transmitting the vision signal and its accompanying sound by a single transmitter on a single carrier frequency. Until now, two separate transmitters with separate aerials have been needed and two distinct radio frequencies have been radiated. The new system thus represents a considerable economy not only in transmitting equipment but in the space occupied in the ether by a complete television programme.

There are also savings in the receiver, less important individually perhaps, but in the aggregate not to be dismissed as negligible.

The system functions by utilising the time normally wasted in the transmission of vision signal by the synchronising pulses to convey the sound intelligence. In every modern television system the picture is scanned by an electron beam, or its equivalent, tracing out a series of parallel lines. The beam moves steadily across the picture and varies an electric current in accordance with the light intensity of the individual point on the picture on which it rests at any instant.

Having traced out a line in a definite time interval, about 90 millionths of a second in many cases, it flies back rapidly to start scanning the next line. A definite time, usually 10 millionths of a second, is allowed for this and during the interval a synchronising pulse is transmitted, which serves the purpose of keeping the beam of the receiving cathode-ray tube in step with that in the transmitter.

Synchronised Movement

This pulse locks the sender and receiver beams together so that they move in synchronism and the receiver can built up the picture on the tube. As far as picture detail is concerned, however, it is waste time.

In the new development a new pulse is inserted within the normal synchronising pulse and matters are arranged so that its width or duration varies in accordance with the speech or music to be transmitted. The whole combined sound and vision signal is then dealt with by a single transmitter and radiated from a single aerial. The combined signal occupies no more space in the ether than the television signal alone.

At the receiver the combined signal passes through the vision receiver and is separated from the vision signal at a late stage, nothing more than a limiter and simple filter being needed for this. Most of the circuits and valves used on the sound side of the conventional television equipment are eliminated.

The system has one peculiar characteristic: the sound quality is dependent on the number of pulses used for its transmission and this must be the same as the number of synchronising pulses. Picture and sound quality thus become tied together, and, if the number of scanning lines is increased to obtain a higher definition picture, the sound quality is improved also.

The sound quality obtainable with 405-line 25-frame picture used for the demonstration is similar to that of normal broadcast. programmes with a normal console receiver. It is of much higher standard than that of the average midget radio.

Economic Advantages

The quality obtained is adequate for most needs and it will improve automatically when the picture is improved—an event which one must expect will not be too long delayed.

The practical advantages of the new system are mainly economic, A sound transmitter and aerial are saved and the receiver is simplified by the omission of a number of stages normally necessary. The separation of the sound and vision signals in the receiver is considerably simplified.

The ether space occupied by a complete television transmitter is reduced by the omission of a separate sound channel, with the result that more stations can be included in a given band. Alternatively, the increased space can be utilised further to improve picture quality.

There is, too, no reason why the principle should not be carried further. Two channels for binaurial sound could easily be provided, and the method is likely to be of assistance in the development of colour television by providing a means of transmitting control signals for the colour changes.

COVER PICTURE

Y. M. Purao, whose photograph appears on the cover page this week, won the bronze plaque in the photographic section of the Exhibition held by the Bombay Art Society last month.

'UNTO ONE OF THE LEAST OF THESE'

By DR. ORLANDO PARK,
(in "Science" Magazine)

Will the human race annihilate itself as man progresses in the art of destruction? Sir S. Radhakrishnan has said that "Man, as he exists to-day, is not capable of survival". In this article the author discusses, from a biologist's point of view, the chances of man's survival and his being succeeded by the insects as inheritors.

Mankind is the dominant species of animal life in the modern world. In the course of a few thousand years—a fleeting moment from a geological point of view—he has beaten down all opposition and now occupies the position once held **seriatim** by fishes, dinosaurs and mammalian titanotheres of past epochs.

The Difference

There is little resemblance between man's rise and, for example, the dinosaur supremacy. In each case, a parallelism exists in the fact of supremacy as a perquisite following the unusually successful slacking of three basic appetites: hunger, protection and reproduction. Dominance of the dinosaurs was gradually established over millions of years, involved many species, was unconscious and relatively tenuous, and involved little more than physical strength and relative insensitivity. By comparison, man's rise has been meteoric, involved one species (**sapiens**), or, if the entire brief span of the genus **Homo** is included, only a very few species; has been progressively firmer and more conscious, and has brought to bear a steadily increasing array of psychological, sociological and material weapons to complete the mastery of the earth.

What are we doing with our dominance. How long will this dominance last? Dinosaurs could not be expected to ask such questions, or find solutions for them. Man is accountable for his mistakes, and may not escape the consequences of cupidity by a plea of ignorance. Our plight is not so much a lack of ideas or imagination, as it is a consequence of hormones out of sociological control.

Our brief past is crammed with a rhythmic succession of relative war and relative peace. What one civilization built was largely destroyed by the next. Whereas the dinosaurs competed against each other for such essentials as food, shelter and mate, man has amplified this basic competition and is showing real progress in the destruction of his own kind.

The Patchwork Paradose

With increase in technology, rooted in the less spectacular advance in basic science, two parallel tendencies emerge. These are to improve the methods of species destruction and to increase and ameliorate species longevity. Even now the paradox is clear. We wage war in vehicles which approach (or surpass) the speed of sound, which kill by jellied gasoline and which operate over great distances. On the day when the atomic bomb was discussed over the radio, the Rockefeller Foundation was appropriating money for the study of cancer. We increase the average span of life, ward off infection with sulfa derivatives and penicillin, and render living less arduous by all manner of labor-saving machines. In general, man is learning to kill or hurt more people in less time, and patch them up more efficiently than ever before.

Such a state of affairs is ridiculous when examined in the long-range aspect of biology. There is no ground for the supposition that this state of affairs can continue very long, considering time from the point of view of the life of the population. There is no intelligent reason why this paradoxical situation should be allowed to continue. Many have uttered warnings. Sir S. Radhakrishna states that "Man, as he exists today, is not capable of survival." Even on the material level of the will to survive, man should prevent species suicide, but the will to remain the dominant species requires much more. Dominance requires restoration of the soil and conservation of our physical and biological resources. Possibly these can be accomplished by cooperation. The current United Nations effort, as a court in which intra-species differences can be examined and adjusted, may be a start in world-wide tolerance. We may be able to canalize our surplus time, brought about through the labor-saving machine-age to achieve a more graceful leisure and a higher education. We may be able to keep pace with the rising density of population and longer life-span by a more scientific agriculture and animal husbandry and by really effective colonization of the tropics.

In Case We Fail

This brings me, by a circuitous route, to the reason for writing this paper: suppose we fail. Suppose that we cannot stop killing one another in ever-increasing numbers? That the mental defectives continue to interbreed freely, that venereal diseases and other widespread ailments increase, that our will to destroy overpowers our will to heal—then the decline will be much more rapid than the decline of the dinosaurs, and another species or group of species will inherit the earth.

If this human catastrophe should occur, the insects are available as the inheritors. The political scientist and the sociologist have concerned themselves almost entirely with the problem of internecine strife as between human groups, but the biologist is convinced that a greater danger is involved. All that we do toward our own destruction weakens our position in our struggle with insects. The insects may not assume dominance, even though the present climate prevail and the food supply is sufficient, but we can hardly kill all the insects before we have killed all the people, even though we use insecticides much more lethal than DDT. Furthermore, we are not yet in a position to live without the insects and their allies.

Granted that insects thrive on our increased agriculture, that in spite of the gain in insect control our losses continue to increase with advance of agriculture; granted that they act as hosts to many dangerous pathogens. We must not forget that insects are agents of pollination for many

(Continued on Page 6)

That, however, is a small consolation for those who fall victims to such common winter ailments as Colds, Coughs or Bronchitis, which are at once the causes and the symptoms of a lowering of the body's vitality. Rich in Vitamins and Calcium, Sadhana's **Pure Chyavanpras** puts an early end to the recurring visits of these illnesses.

IF WINTER COMES...
spring is not far behind

People who value their health can take a hint from Nature. In winter she goes into sleep—to conserve all the energy she can, only to awake and blossom forth into a glorious smile in the spring. The fathers of Ayurveda knew this; they thought it imperative for man's welfare throughout the year that he also must create a fund of surplus energy every winter, though he cannot, like Nature, hoodwink the winter but has to meet its demand for increased supply. So they advised a course of *Rasayana*, i.e., health-building prescription, such as a combination of **Mritasanjibani** and **Pure Chyavanprash**, every winter. Start this course to-day and reap its golden benefits all through the year.

PURE CHYAVANPRASH
MRITASANJIBANI
SADHANA
AUSADHALAYA • DACCA
Manufacturers of Pure and Genuine Ayurvedic Medicines.
Branches & Agencies—All Over India & Abroad.

Adhyaksha—Dr. Joges Ch. Ghose, M. A., Ayurved-Sastri, F. C. S. (London), M. C. S. (America), formerly Professor of Chemistry Bhagalpur College.

SAB—7

BRANCHES:—Bombay—455, Kalbadevi Road. Ahmedabad—Chaturbhui Bhawan. Gandhi Road.

Greatest Modern Poet Of Gujarat

BY K. C. PARIKH

With the passing away of Kavi Nhanalal last month, Gujarat has lost a great poet, who had made a mark for himself by means of his devoted services extending over about half a century to Gujarat's literature.

Looking to both the qualitative and the quantitative output of his literature, even his strongest antagonist would admit that the Kavi has earned a unique place in the literary history of Gujarat, and it is only befitting that the quarter of a century between 1907 and 1932 has been earmarked as the Nhanalal Period in the history of Gujarati Literature, which is preceded by the Period of Govardhanram, the author of the renowned "Saraswatichandra".

Poet Son Of Poet Father

The grandson of Dahyabhai, and the son of Dalpatram, Nhanalal had inherited the poetic talents from his ancestors. The services stretching over a period of more than a century rendered by one single family to a literature are without a parallel in Gujarat's literary history and perhaps in the world's! It will only be fitting to recall here the fact that Kavi Nhanalal's father, Dalpatram was responsible for the starting of the research of history in Gujarati in 1848 in collaboration with Mr. Forbes, for the establishment of the Gujarat Vernacular Society, for the setting up of the first girls' school and the first public library at Ahmedabad—in short, for the cultural renaissance of Gujarat by means of his services both social and literary.

The literary heritage thus gotten from his father was further supplemented by his "Guru", the late Prof. Kashiram Sevakram Dave, who was a great scholar of the history of philosophy and the philosophy of history. And the Kavi was never sparing in acknowledging his indebtedness to his worthy professor.

Deserved Novel Prize

The literary career of Nhanalal can be said to begin with his College career in 1897, with the publication of a poem-song in "Gnanasudha", a contemporary journal. The courting of the Muse thus embarked upon continued to last with unfailing vigour till his death at the age of 69. During the 49 years of his literary activities, he has enriched Gujarat by as many as eighty published works and more than a dozen others, which remain unpublished even now. He was never hasty in sending his creation to the Press and several of his works have grown eight or ten years old before they saw the light of the Press—an ironical comment upon the plethora of immature publication that is so extensively indulged in these days!

The more important among his works include "Indukumar" (in three parts), "Jaya-Jayant", Jehangir-Nurjehan", "Vishwa-Geeta", "Akbar Shah", "Gopika", "Sarathi", several collections of his "Rasas and poems, "Kurukshetra" an epic poem and "Hari Samhita", the last two remaining incomplete at the poet's death. The contribution of about a century of works in a single lifetime is rare in the history of literature and in this, Nhanalal treads a measure with literary veterans like G. B. Shaw and H. G. Wells. Nhanalal's contribution has a stamp not only of quantitative value but also of intrinsic worth. Indeed Nhanalal has secured a place for himself in the row of literary emperors like Shakespeare. Homer, Dante, Goethe and Tagore.

A speculative suggestion may be ventured here. If Nhanalal's works could be effectively translated—although his peculiar "Dolan" style or "the neither-prose-nor-poetry" style admits of no easy translation!—would have in all probability earned him the Nobel Prize. It is an unfortunate fact, however, that we in India do not realise the greatness of our men. till foreigners show to us their greatness. We discovered Tagore's greatness only after the award of the Nobel Prize! Nhanalal too like all our great men had been considerably underrated in his lifetime. Indeed in many respects he merited the first rank in India after Tagore.

His Philosophy

Nhanalal was like all great poets a seer also. The philosophy that he has expounded in his works has a stamp of high ideology. In "Jaya-Jayant", for instance, he has enunciated the idealism of the Union of Souls or Platonic Love without any reference to the physical aspect of a married life. Jaya and Jayant are both represented as dedicating their lives to the vow of a life-long celibacy and devote themselves wholeheartedly to the services of humanity.

But the Kavi is conscious of the gross impracticability of this ideology on the part of a vast majority of human beings, the creatures of impulse as we are. He is, therefore, never weary of singing the song of Divine Love between the wife and the husband.

According to him, the husband is the symbol of love and the wife of the symbol of devotion. It is apt, therefore, that the series of his publications is entitled "Love-Devotion" (Prem-Bhakti) series of books. He makes it clear that the "Union of Souls alone" is not the vow for any Tom, Dick and Harry; it is a vow for a Bhishma or a Saraswati. The rest will do well to realise and sublimate the equally noble ideology of Divine Love or "Dampatya Prem" as the Kavi himself calls it. As a necessary corollary of this sublime Divine Love follow his preachings of self-restraint in life at a thousand places.

The poet has also great faith in the sublimity of soul and several of his songs and dramas deal with spiritual betterment, often in an allegorical fashion.

His Style

Coming to think of Nhanalal's Style of writing, it has to be admitted that the name Nhanalal and "Dolan Style" are inseparable like coats in heraldry. It is a successful experiment of free verse or "verse libre" in Gujarati. It is the "neither-prose-nor-poetry" (Apadyagadya) style of writing. The description of impassioned or poetic prose such as we find in De Quincey or Macaulay is inadequate and does not do full justice to the poet's style. The literary qualities that such a unique style demands are of so high an order that all attempts at its imitation are met with, to say the least, a failure.

Consistent with this elevated style of writing and the equally elevated philosophy, is the high imaginative faculty of the poet. The reading of his works has a transcendent effect upon us. The poet can take his readers to the kingdom of clouds and the land of lightning, to the snow-cladden summits, to the magnificent oceans, to the lovely ponds and musical streams, to the region of the dead and of the unborn to the memories of the past and the dreams of the future. The poet's imagination admits of no restrictions whatever.

The elevated and the sky-kissing imagination of the poet has added charms to it by the sweetness of his language, the choice and coinage of the exact and appropriate words, the extravagant use of the figures of speech, particularly of metaphors, allegories and personifications. These traits of his literary style have made his dramas unstagable; but their unstagability does not detract a jot from their artistic and literary value.

His "Rasas"

Any survey of Nhanalal's Poetry is incomplete without a reference to his "Rasas", which are melodious lyrics dripping with sweet fancies and celestial beauties. Nhanalal has not only revived but almost re-created the forgotten "garbis" of Dayaram. The 'Rasas' of Nhanalal have contributed much in rejuvenating the significance of the celebrations of spring and autumn festivals in Gujerat. The women-folk of Gujarat have adopted the lyrics of Nhanalal as an important part of their social life as revealed in the "Garabas" in a variety of tunes. They have filtered down even to the illiterate masses of Gujarat so popular they have become!

Nhanalal, The Man

The opinions are not divided about Nhanalal, the poet. But unfortunately, it is not so with Nhanalal, the man. Possessed of a strong physic, he was also possessed of an iron will and determination, which became more conscicuous because of his differences with Gandhiji in the later part of his life. He had an easily irritable temperament and an uncompromising spirit, which brought him much suffering. But sufferings could never daunt him.

He had dedicated his life, like Poet Narmad, to the cause of literature and resisted the temptations of a sinecure and the comfortable living, which such a sinecure might bring. He had many students among the Indian princes, who had on many occasions extended a helping hand—of course, respectfully, not charitably; but the poet had rejected one and all on principle His refusal to accept Rs. 10,000 for the copy-right of his "Jehangir-Nurjehan" perhaps at a time, when he needed it the most, speaks volumes for his views about the sacredness of art and literature.

Kavi Nhanalal was a star poet of Gujarat, who had revived the valuations of Indian civilization and philosophy by means of poetry. He has left to us a rich heritage of literature and successfully experimented metres in poetry and tunes in songs. Gujarat has been impoverished by his loss. Gujarat can repay her debts to Nhanalal by erecting a fitting monument, which might be a source of inspiration to the youths of Gujarat. Kavi Nhanalal, though physically dead and gone, still lives amidst us through his books and will continue to live so for ages to come.

"The late Kavi Nhanalal, like most of our great men, was considerably underrated in his life-time. Indeed in many respects he merited the first rank after Tagore among Indian writers."

Late Kavi Nhanalal

Bridge Notes

Winning Contract

By HOWARD SCHENKEN and RICHARD L. FREY

West led the diamond seven, Dummy ducked, East played the ten and the fate of the contract hung on declarer's play. He ducked, permitting East's ten to hold!

The key to South's play lay in the rule of eleven which proved that West's wasn't a fourth best lead. (Seven from eleven would leave only four cards higher outstanding—whereas East's ten proved that there were at least five higher cards not in West's hand.)

East didn't like his position, but returned a club. South won and finessed the heart queen. The finesse lost but North won the club return, drew trumps, and led up to the spade king. It didn't matter that the ace was "right" for declarer could have thrown one of dummy's diamonds on the fourth club, anyway. But, in view of the fact that West did have the spade ace, the duck of the first diamond was particularly important.

Suppose South won the first diamond and took the heart finesse. East would win, put West in with the spade ace and now another diamond lead would give East two diamond tricks and set the contract.

Both sides vulnerable
North dealer

NORTH
♠ K 9 2
♡ A 10 8 2
◇ Q 3 2
♣ A K 8

WEST
♠ A 10 5 4
♡ 9
◇ 7 6 5 4
♣ 6 5 4 3

EAST
♠ Q J 8 6 2
♡ K 7 4
◇ K J 10
♣ 10 7

SOUTH
♠ 7
♡ Q J 6 5 3
◇ A 9 8
♣ Q J 9 2

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1NT	Pass	2♡	Pass
4♡	All pass		

"BRING BACK DADDY"!

Washington,—(APA)—Baby shoes and booties are arriving in U. S. Senators' offices with the Plea, "Send my Daddy Home," and the warning "no dads, no votes."

Chairman Elbert Thomas, Utah Democrat, of the senate military affairs committee showed a reported nearly a dozen pairs of the infant footwear, and said:

"It's a Lobby to get fathers out of the army. I don't know what to do with them."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (Democrat-colorado) said he was sending his collection down to the U. S. war department with a suggestion to generals there that "they be a good santa claus and release the fathers."

Clerks of the senate military affairs committee said most of the shoes and booties came from wisconsin and some were signed by members of a "Bring-back-Daddy-Club." Many of the shoes showed signs of wear.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. HYDROCELE SPECIALIST
formerly of Wadifalia Surat.
WITHOUT OPERATION
Who Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay in Sardar Griha Hotel. Crawford Market. Details with certificates can be had on sending 4 one anna stamps.

U. S. LITERATURE IN THIS CENTURY

BY HENRY SEIDEL CANBY

Contributing Editor, Saturday Review Of Literature, Author "Walt Whitman, An American," Etc

The 1920's and 1930's in the United States clearly developed a power and maturity in literary art for which the distresses of the world at large were not responsible.

American writers, feeling the strength of a continent behind them, matured as New England writers had done a century earlier.

In technical skills, the American novel exceeded any fiction written there earlier, even by the masters of the 19th century. Satire met the new phases of industrialism, which the United States best represented, and gained an international as well as a national reputation. In spite of Proust in France, Joyce in Ireland, and the monumental Glasworthy in England, all of whose technologies were readily absorbed by the advanced writers, American literature, prose, poetry, and drama, was felt to be in a state of rapid becoming while other literatures as wholes seemed to fade. This feeling was shared by Europeans. There was an interest in reading among the literate public such as I have never encountered, except in tiny circles of the highly cultivated in England and on the Continent. It was a maturation—a brief classic period in which talents and ideas long developing came to flower.

When the new American generation took hold, for whom the first World War had not been an unwelcome surprise, but a youthful experience as natural as breathing, it was clear that the young writers felt themselves in a period of transition. Even in the earliest 1920's, novelists like F. Scott Fitzgerald, poets like Robinson Jeffers, story tellers like Sherwood Anderson, had shown those willing to be shown that there was a lack of confidence in more than the American way of life.

Scott Fitzgerald, while a university undergraduate, described the young men of his generation as drifting away from the moral standards of their parents into a kind of intellectual anarchy. Robinson Jeffers, a poet, writing of life in rural California, dwelt upon the curious neurotic strain which has so often appeared in American literature in times of tension, notably in Hawthorne, Melville and Poe. Sherwood Anderson, a story teller, attacked the deadening effect upon the emotions of the machine age in America.

NEW REALISM

Victorian ethics had already been sharply modified by the new realism; with the younger men, of whom Hemingway was chief, came an emotional reaction against what even the satirists had assumed to be the stable values of experience

To Hemingway and his generation, the fundamentals as well as the superficies of American life were unsatisfactory. A very typical American in spite of his neuroticism, Hemingway carried a tender heart into his exposures of personal unhappiness. Yet like an animal biting at his wound, he began a cult of brutality, as if determined to break up America's easy idealism, and find out what lay underneath. Obsessed, like the young Europeans, by what seemed the failure of all the conventions, he followed Thoreau's way instead of Hitler's, and pitted the individual against the state.

Where Sinclair Lewis had attacked a whole society for its smugness, Hemingway put into his books new types of an almost anti-social individualism, men and women whose experiences shocked the conventional reader although they were evidently as sincere as they were rebellious.

These new American writers were bred in a time of war, and never knew an age of confidence. What personal philosophy they had was beginning to encounter the wave of irresistible events abroad carrying over Europe a new and cynical religion of power, while at home they saw however the surface and ready for release were the agents of anarchy and lawlessness.

Everyone read some of this so-called hard-boiled literature, but few recognized it as a moral phenomenon. Indeed the most vigorous protests against its outspoken realism came from preachers and professional moralists.

These new books of the 1930's found a new idiom and a new style, though style was the last word to be applied to them. Indeed, the prescription of the 1890's, "say it beautifully," seemed to have been changed into its opposite. Expression was the new word—expression, as with Thomas Wolfe, of everything. Form was disregarded by these modernists except in the native American art of the short story. In fact, the novels, the few good plays, the increasingly minor poetry of the late 1930's and early 1940's gave every sign of a new becoming, in which the hands of the writers were still uncertain, and their imaginations still not masters of their rich material. An exception should be noted for Stephen Vincent Benet. In "John Brown's Body" and "Western Star," long epic poems of American history, he brought the second classic period of American literature to a realization and a close. His work only emphasizes that a transition was now complete.

POLITICALLY UNAFFECTED

The world-wide conflict of political ideologies which had wrecked European literature, and those monument was Hitler's "Mein Kampf," did not much affect this latter American literature. The danger of this conflict for the United States was better realized in poetry in the American tradition of Benet, than by the more rebellious writers. Something healthy and young and self-centered in their attempt to rephrase current America sloughed it off, not as irrelevant to thinking, but as unusable for the art of a country still experimenting with opportunities for all men and still confident of a vigorous future

And indeed, it was in these years that European writers, including the English, began to turn with interest and refreshment to the American scene. Their numerous books were not very important except as news of America. But they were the predecessors of the distinguished emigres—Thomas Mann, Hermann Broach, Franz Werfel and scores of others who, flying before the German's storm, put down new roots in the United States and continued and even strengthened their literary creation.

A brief fling of proletarian fiction and propaganda poetry expired in dullness. Yet we are still in rapid transition. The last two decades have witnessed the end of one long cultural cycle in America, and the beginning of another.

At this writing, it may be guessed that our fundamen philosophies of living have changed it much less in these climactic deca as than has been supposed. The "wave of the future" broke cruelly upon the rocks of Europe, but is already in full ebb. The old values of Christian-Greek civilization seem destined to survive, which means that Œ(surprisingly to some) they have proved to be true. But the data of experience has been violently and permanently extended and the spiritual and intellectual climate in which we live has been radically changed. Like the American Constitution, fundamental law by which we handle experience is being extensively re-interpreted to fit a world now seen to be not at all what we supposed it was becoming, even 20 years ago. An Emerson, a Whitman still speaks to us powerfully.

Whitman's "Years of the Moderns" is still contemporary reading, and so is his "Passage to India." Emerson's "Essays" can now be better understood than in their own times, as the confident, practical idealism which is so constantly defeated yet always renewed in the history of American action and thought. As Whitman put it in his "Passage to India,"

"Have we not grovel'd here long enough,
eating and drinking like mere brutes?
Sail forth—steer for the deep waters only . . .
For we are bound where mariner has not yet dared to go."

Yet Americans today have to reply to their older master, "This and this you did not know, and could not have understood. Your Principles unadjusted will release, or encounter, waves of events which never entered your imagination. You and others may have seen the shape of things to come, but the things themselves—applied science, industrialism, the might of armed depravity, the ease with which the guilty can control the innocent—these things are magnitudes of mixed good and evil, like Milton's devils, which require for their use or subjection a new theology."

It is not the duty of art to supply such a theology. Yet art, and particularly literature, is wonderfully adapted to be the sensitive film upon which change is recorded The books of this quarter of a century in America have been only shadows of reality, but they have been prophetic shadows, running ahead of the rising sun.

COST OF WORLD WAR II

Washington Jan. 21 (UPA)

World War II cost the world $1,134,000,000 (trillion) for armament and war materials while property damage amounted to about $230,500,000,000 (B) according to a war-cost survey

The survey, prepared by researcher James H. Brady and American University, did not include the money spent and the large damage of the 10-year war in China. None of these figures were available.

Brady placed U. S. expenditures for war material at $317,600,000,000 (B). Russia spent $192,000,000,000 (B) and the United Kingdom $120,000,000,000 (B).

The war cost the Axis powers about $468,999,000,000 (B), with Germany spending $272,900,000,000 (B), Italy $94,000,000,000,000 (B) and Japan $56,000,000,000 (B).

The damage to public and private property was arrived at by considering the area affected and using England as the country with everage damage

Brady said the figure on property damage therefore might be many millions of dollars off since damage in England was about $5,000,000,000 (B) but damage to Germany was 10 to 15 times as high and in Russia even higher because of the large area affected

UNTO ONE OF THE LEAST OF THESE

(Continued From Page 4)

flowers, and hence are responsible for many fruits and vegetables; that, still more basic, insects and their allies play a vital role in the formation of soil. Hence we must live with insects in general, while attempting to control or eradicate those dangerous to our food economy and public health. This may not be done with mass flights of aeroplanes spouting insecticides, unless we wish to kill all the insects and take the consequences.

Instead, this problem of insect-control becomes an increasingly important phase of biology, of economic entomology utilizing powerful insecticides applied specifically.

So insects in general must live while we kill people and when, or if, enough people are killed, a point will be reached where insect control weakens, and we are no longer strongest. It should be about here that man begins to fall as a world power, to enter the dusk of biological extinction, from which no previous species has been known to make a complete recovery. The act of species suicide, of course, will have been committed long ago and may pass more or less unnoticed at the time. Even now it may have occurred, but I do not think so. From the point of view of an academic biologist, there is still time to preserve the species, but not very much time is available for ensuring its dominance in the long future.

WOMEN IN OFFICE

(Continued from Page 19)

they discovered their potentialities in the field of local politics.

The modern housewife of fifty can make a very useful contribution to discussions on public health, maternity and child welfare, housing and education committees; and these, after all, constitute the main committees of any local authorities. Furthermore, a woman has an advantage over men because she can serve on committees during the mornings and afternoons while her male counterpart is at work.

Prejudice against women, in so far as local general elections are concerned, has practically disappeared the number of votes cast for women candidates in this last election often exceeded that of their men colleagues. After all, local government work is a form of local housekeeping, and the public recognise women's capacity in this field and vote accordingly.

Exchange of Privileges and Rights

No doubt when women serve in equal numbers with men we shall lose many privileges which we have enjoyed in the past, but we shall welcome that in the knowledge that we have acquired rights in their place

In the past I have expressed my views, both inside and outside the House, freely and frankly, and I must confess that being a member of the Government is calculated to make one a little more guarded. For a member of the Government is no longer speaking as an individual, and any pronouncement on policy will be taken to be an official statement on behalf of the Department to which the speaker belongs, and must not encroach on another Department.

These courtesies are observed, and rightly so. But the knowledge that the wrong word or a loose phrase may make things difficult for a colleague, or even embarrass the Government, is apt to curb the speaker in what might otherwise have been a colourful speech. However, this is a small sacrifice, for the merging of a Minister's individuality in the interests of the team is fundamental to our democratic system

I have spoken of the part women can play in public life, in local affairs, on local councils, and in Parliament. Finally, to my women in India, or elsewhere, who are contemplating a parliamentary career, I must warn you that there is no easy road for a woman, any more than for a man. Listen well, read widely, attend meetings; this will give you the confidence you need: but none of these things will bring success unless you have conviction, and a sincere desire to make the world a better place to live in.—A B.B.C. Talk.

Power Politics Will Not Pay Britain

By LOUIS FISCHER

Britain has arrived at a point in her history when it will pay her more to be good than to be bad ... Which way will she take?

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (By Cable).

I think that Imperialism, Spheres of Influence and Big Power domination are immoral, reprehensible and dangerous to world peace. But, though I condemn these ugly political practices, I understand that there is a Government which indulges in them because it believes they will bring immediate benefit.

Statesmen frequently seek immediate advantages even when the ultimate result is war. What I don't understand is the power politics policy by a country which cannot win at that game.

Power Gradient

The United States and the Soviet Union may in the short run reap the fruits of spheres of influence, balance of power combinations, and domination over weak nations. But Britain cannot gain from power politics. England is not really an A-One power. She is an A-Two power. America and Russia are stronger. In any power politics struggle, Britain's chances are small unless she combines with one stronger power and then, of course, she will be subject to its influences and compelled to surrender a lion's share of the profits.

Viewed from this and any other angle, it seems obvious that Britain ought to abandon the nineteenth century balance of power politics and raise the flag of internationalism. With a truly internationalistic approach to world affairs, England could win the support of small free countries, of democrats in the oppressed countries and of the colonies which she set free.

In my opinion, the Labour Government swept into office in order to introduce the twentieth century into the domestic and foreign affairs of Britain. The Tories were of the nineteenth century and Churchill's wartime popularity threatened to prolong their hold on the British life. But in July, England voted against the nineteenth century. Now it is the duty of Prime Minister Attlee's ministers to obey the mandate of their electorate.

Stirrings Of A New Birth

At home, the British Labour Government has passed legislation to nationalize the Bank of England and it is proceeding towards the nationalization of some industries. Other reforms are in contemplation. Abroad, Britain is groping for a policy. Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin disappointed many of his admirers when the India Office did not, as he promised, cease to lead a separate existence.

England's recent record in Java, India and Palestine is not what friends of the Labour expected from the Labour Government. On Bevin's credit side are the following: Opposition to veto in the United Nations Organization's Charter. Veto is an instrument of Big Power domination and it facilitates spheres of influence. It would facilitate aggression. Bevin also advocated a World Parliament. This is a revolutionary move in the direction of a world Government. Liberals and radicals throughout the world urge it. To have recruited Bevin as a supporter is a victory. Finally Bevin offered Transjordania complete independence. Transjordania has a population of four hundred thousand, many of them Bedouins. It has few important cities and no big industries.

If, like India, it had four hundred million inhabitants and giant cities and huge factories and universities and political parties and outstanding statesmen, it might still be demanding independence.

Bevin's moves do not yet constitute a new policy. They merely show something is stirring in Whitehall. Perhaps, the Labour Government realizes it must not perpetuate the errors of Britain's past. Perhaps those who stand to benefit from the new British foreign policy should prod the Labour Government to move faster.

Plume For Marshall

A development of major historic significance is taking place in China. The Kuomintang-Communist truce is far from complete and far from being permanent. But General of the Army George Marshall has brought together the two sides together in helpful conferences. Those two sides fought costly wars against one another for more than a decade. They sustained rival Governments and rival armies. The drift was toward two hostile Chinas. Now Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Chinese communists are toasting one another, giving one another cocktail parties and preparing to establish close political relations. It was not merely diplomacy of General Marshall that achieved this result. After Chiang Kai-shek and Joseph Stalin came to an agreement over Manchuria and since the U. S. was giving Chiang military assistance, the Communists might have succumbed if they continued to fight. As it is to-day, they may enter the Chinese Central Government and shape China's national policy. Inside Chiang's cabinet, the Chinese Communists could do more for their social ideas—land reform, for instance—and for Russia than as a weak outside foe. These considerations smoothed Marshall's mediation effort.

Follow The Lead

This latest Chinese experience suggests that the British might try using a general in Java who arbitrates rather than shoots. It suggests that a Field Marshal, with full political power in India, might do as well as Marshall in China. With the second world war ended, we see the problems which created it are not solved and must now be dealt with through political negotiations. Would it not be much better in the future to negotiate first and thereby conceivably avoid bloodshed and ruin?

This is the time for Britain to display a new wisdom rather than new weapons. It is also the time for the victims of Britain's earlier policies to serve as assistant midwives of modern British policy. If it is still-born, there will be plenty of opportunity to criticize and condemn.

Concretely, I would say that Britain should be asked to state definitely what its intentions are. Attlee and Bevin should be urged to outline their aims, demarcate the stages and fix dates. This approach should be made by high-minded persons in the spirit of cooperation and helpfulness. They may be startled by its effect. Some individuals are good because they prefer it and could not be otherwise. But most people are good when it does not pay to be bad.

Britain has arrived at a point in her history when it will pay her more to be good than to be bad. In these circumstances, a country may still choose evil. But there is at least a possibility of a change for the better. That possibility should be investigated while it lasts. The most encouraging aspect of British policy is the reiteration from London of Britain's readiness to surrender sovereignty.

Sovereignty is the basis of imperialism. To surrender that sovereignty implies an inclination to liquidate the Empire. This sounds too good to be true. But it will not hurt to find out.

(COPYRIGHT.)

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. Maitra

Atom Bomb On Bombay's Cricket World: Charges Against Vijay Merchant: His Quarrel With Dr. Subbarayan: What Are Pataudi's Qualifications? Never Captained A Representative Side! Blunder Of First Magnitude: Duleep Shelved For Tony De Mello: Why West Indies Now? Athletes For Bangalore

The Board of Control for Cricket in India has thrown a veritable atom bomb on the sporting public of Bombay—nay Western India,—by summarily brushing aside the strong claims of V. M. Merchant for the captaincy of the All-India team which will tour England next summer and by installing the Nawab of Pataudi in his place. It seems that the rest of India formed a solid phalanx to oust Vijay from the position he occupied for nearly ten years. What is the reason for it? I have heard many criticisms against his timid captaincy. In fact I myself like many other critics have criticised him on various occasions. Well, that is the fate of all Captains and leaders. It is impossible for any human being to command everybody's approbation on all occasions. The truth is that things can be improved only by criticism.

CHARGES AGAINST VIJAY MERCHANT

This does not necessarily follow that Vijay has been condemned wholesale. There have been many occasions, on the other hand, when he has been praised sky high both for his leadership and his personal displays on the cricket field. It is said that he has displeased many a prominent and rising player by his actions and behaviour as Captain. I do know something about that. I doubt not that there are some who have a grouse against him. No Captain is immune from it either. In a country like India where discipline is rather lax, his share is bound to be a little more. But I have yet to hear that some of the leading players of our land are dead-set against him. That they would not have him as their skipper for all the world. Why then has he been dethroned?

HIS QUARREL WITH DR. SUBBARAYAN

I wonder if his open criticisms against the President of the Board of Control, Dr. P. Subbarayan, had anything to do with it? Granting that Vijay was tactless in referring to the umpiring incident at the Ranji Trophy final last year, is it justifiable to throw him out altogether? Everybody was under the impression that this unhappy affair had been amicably settled long ago. Has it been used against him now to give him the knock-out blow? I hope not. Such things should be forgotten by sportsmen quickly. Otherwise all sense of camaraderie would disappear from the sporting field. Now the last point that we must discuss is whether the new incumbent is really better qualified than Merchant?

WHAT ARE PATAUDI'S QUALIFICATIONS?

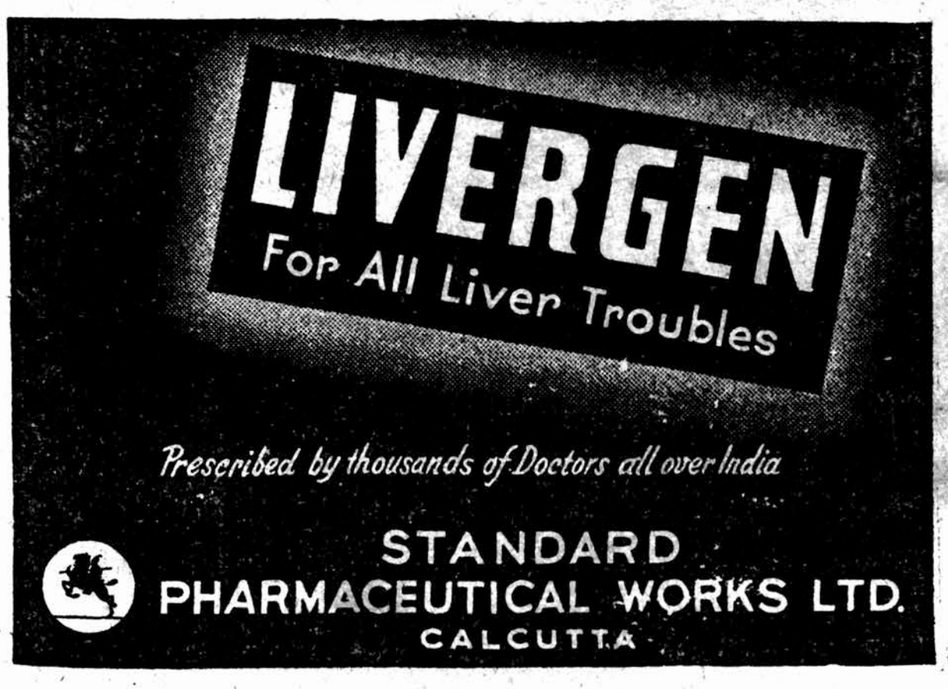
It would be interesting to know from those who supported the candidature of the Nawab how they considered the latter more eligible. It is common knowledge that 'Pat' has played very little cricket since his return to this country more than ten years ago. Physical unfitness kept him out of it. He may be in the pink of health now. But that does not necessarily follow that he is capable of leading a team through a strenuous tour. He must have a large fund of stamina which can only be gained by regular training and practice.

Apart from that, can any of the members of the Board of Control who voted for him, tell us that they have seen Pataudi handling a representative side against a representative eleven anywhere?

NEVER CAPTAINED A SIDE!

Nobody denies his attainments as a batsman. On the other hand, Indians are proud of his magnificent contributions to the world of cricket—even though for a short period—which raised India's prestige abroad. But that was many years ago. And that again had nothing to do with captaincy. A batsman or a bowler,

(Continued on Page 18)



Agents: Messrs. LAVCHAND VARAJDAS & Co.,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Shadow Battle In Central Assembly

Who were the unknown four who won the President's chair for Mr. Mavlankar? Interesting sidelights on the new Central Legislative Assembly.

From Our Special Correspondent

New Delhi, January, 30.

The Presidential election for the Central Legislative Assembly has been the biggest event of recent years. It was full of excitement and up to the very last second. it was a matter of speculation and uncertainty.

None in the Congress expected to win. The non-Congressites were cocksure of their win The Congressmen and their allies, the Akalis and Landlords were certainties for Mr. Mavlankar. The Leaguers and the Europeans were certainties for Sir Cowasji Jahangir.

The uncertain element was the nominated bloc. Here again, the officials were regarded certainties for Sir Cowasji Jahangir.

Facts and Figures

Let me explain it arithmetically. There were 132 members present, included in which were 56 Congressmen, 28 Leaguers, seven Europeans, four Landlords, two Akali Sikhs 24 officials and 11 nominated officials: Five non-official nominated members, two Congressites, two Leaguers, and one European were absent. The Congress counted upon fifty six of its own members, two Akalis and four landlords as certainties for Mr. Mavlankar.

In addition to these, the Congress expected some waverers in the nominated bloc to vote for its candidate. Sir Cowasji Jahangir counted upon twenty-eight Muslim Leaguers, seven Europeans, and twentyfour officials as certainties for his candidature. This makes fiftynine for Sir Cowasji and sixtytwo for Mr. Mavlankar.

Both sides were wooing the non-official nominated members to win the contest. As I said earlier, they were eleven in number and included Dr. J. C. Chatterji, Mr. Chapman-Mortimer, S. Guruswami, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Rai Bahadur D. M Bhattacharya, Raja of Salempur, Chawdhri Srichand, Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, Raja Bahadur of Khallikote, Captain Sardar Harendra Singh and Colonel Himmatsinghji.

Odds were heavy against the Congress because the nominated non-officials, as a rule have been voting with the Government. The Scales were, however, turned against Sir Cowasji and an anticipated Congress defeat ultimately became its victory because four of the nominated bloc presumably voted for Mr. Mavlankar. Who they were nobody can tell with certainty. Pressmen from the gallery above spotted at least two members of the Indian Civil Service beaming with smiles when Dr. J. C. Chatterji, who was the Chairman for the day, declared the results amidst deafening Congress cheers. Sir Ardeshir Dalal was the hero whose lead was followed by the members of his bloc.

It was a great fight, echoes of which will continue to vibrate throughout the sessions of this Assembly.

Past and Present

Mr. Mavlankar is the seventh President of the Legislative Assembly, one British, Sir Frederic Whyte, two Hindus, Sri Vithalbhai Patel, and Sir Shanmukham Chetty and three Muslims, Sir Mohammed Yakub, Sir Abrahim Rahimtoola and Sir Abdur Rahim have preceeded him.

Three of them, Sri Vithalbhai Patel, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Sri Mavlankar belong to Bombay Presidency, and one each to Bengal Sir Abdur Rahim, Madras, Sir Shanmukham Chetty, United Provinces, Sir Mohammed Yakub and United Kingdom, Sir Frederick Whyte.

Sri Vithalbhai Patel had a full grown flowing beard. Sir Frederick Whyte and Sir Shanmukham Chetty were clean shaved. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola had a "Beg your pardon" moustaches, Sir Mohammed Yakub had and Sri Mavalankar have "forget me not" moustaches.

Sir Frederick Whyte was the President for four years, while both Sri Vithalbhai Patel and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola resigned their presidentship before their time. Sir Mohammed Yakub and Sir Shanmukham Chetty were stopgap presidents, having stepped into the Chair after Sri Vithalbhai Patel and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola had resigned. Sir Abdur Rahim reigned over the Central Assembly for full ten yersa.

No Strays and Waifs.

The new Assembly in some ways is better than the last one. In the present Assembly, the Parties are more clearly defined. The Mussalmans are all under one banner, namely that of the Muslim League. There are no longer any unattached Mussalmans. Similarly, all the Caste Hindus are under the Congress Flag and there are no longer Hindu Mahasabhites occupying a central bloc in the House

The Congress front bench has better speakers than before and yet one misses Mr Bhulabhai Desai and his silvery oratory, his polished manners and his unfailing courtesy in the House. I remember his tiff with Sir Homi Mody Mr. Bhulabhai saw that he had made a mistake and had the courage to make ample amends for it. The present honours, however, must go to Dewan Chamanlal. He still retains his old powers of oratory and retort. Ranga is fastly becoming "Kabiruddin Ahmed of Pandit Motilalji's Assembly." He is a Professor and should behave like a Professor.

Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan is the lady of the House. She is full of grace and great charm. She is bound to do very well in the Assembly.

The Madras team is mostly composed of dark horses. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar can easily be called their leader. He is one of the few members from the old batch who reads and prepares his case

The U. P. contingent has some fine speakers. Pandit Balakrishna Sharma is one of them. The old guard—Babu Mohanlal Sexena, Mr. Sri Prakasha and Pandit Paliwal still retain old fire.

Masani made his mark on the second day of the session. He was good and was listened to with attention. Mr. Neogy is a real acquisition to the Congress Party

The Muslim League has certainly a better team this time, as far as the calibres of its members are concerned. Its Deputy Leader, Liaquat Ali Khan, has already established his reputation as a fine debater. Nawab Ismail Khan, Abdur Rahman Siddiqui, Raja of Mahmudabad, and Tamzuddin Khan are all men of known ability but nobody can beat Sir Ziauddin for his industry and energy.

I must not foreget the two party whips, the Congressite Satyanarain Sinha and the Leaguer, Sattar Sait. They are indefatigables and are always alert and on their feet

The Treasury Benches.

The European Group has a new Leader in P. G. Griffiths. He was once the Chief Whip of the Government and then the chief organiser of the National War Front. An able speaker, Mr. Griffiths, clearly marshalls his facts and often hits out. The journalist Geoffery Tyson has come back. He is in charge of financial problems and made a better defence of the Brettonwoods Agreement than even the Finance Member.

The Government side is still very poor as far as speaking is concerned. Sir Ramaswamy is far the best speaker on the Treasury Benches but he is still in London and no one knows when he would come back to New Delhi. He may not come back at all Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is excellent. He is a master of his facts. Others generally depend on their Secretaries to prepare their briefs.

The Law Member is not interested even in questions of law. "Why should one come to the Government of India, if one were to work", appears to be his dictum.

Who is the real brain of the Assembly? It is Sir George Spence, 'Socrates of the Treasury Benches.' He is wedded to his work Inoffensive and unassuming Sir George knows the constitutional Law and the Parliamentary practice like his Bible. He would bluntly tell a Government member where the latter was in the wrong. It will be sorry day for the Assembly when Sir George decides to retire.

The official whip is very poor indeed In a house in which the Government is always in a minority, he has the hardest job to manage. He does this exceedingly badly. Even the nominated members are often not in their seats when the Division bells call the faithful to the Lobbies. A Whip should be feared. In the Central Assembly not many nominated members even know the official whip.

A Different Team

The nominated non-officials are a different team, this time. At least four of them have not even taken their seats. Rai Bahadur Shivraj is busy attending mayorial functions in Madras, Mr. Anthony likewise is reported to have been busy with receptions in Madras Similarly, Maniben Kara is believed to be busy in elections and Dr. Solanki is believed to be in Bombay.

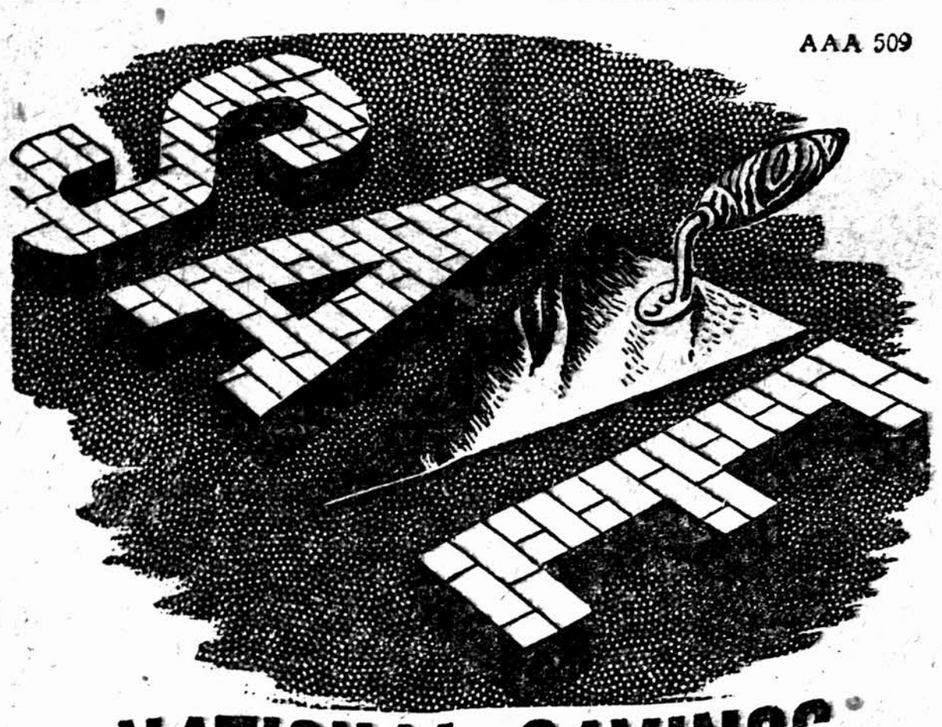
Two others, Raja of Salempur and Lt. Commander Aftab Ali came here, took their seats and have gone away.

Eight others are present but are seldom in their seats. They vote as they please, and several of them against the Government.

The nominated team in the last assembly was at least loyal to its constitutency namely the Government. The Wavell plan has demoralised their clan. Why should they offend the Opposition after all? The Opposition may become the Government. if the Wavell Plan succeeds.

So the shadow battle or battle over shadows goes on. The Government gets a defeat almost every day. The Opposition thumps its tables in high glee over its victory and troops out. The newspapers splash the news on the front page. The day's labour is over. Yes, the shadow battle is on.

AAA 509



NATIONAL SAVINGS help Reconstruction

Buy

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Obtainable from Agents appointed by the Government, Post Offices or Savings Bureaux.
They are Income-tax free and earn 50% in interest

Issued by the Finance Department, Government of India

"TEN DAYS from Tonight you'll See PROOF that I can make you a New Man!"

Remember that no one is TOO OLD for exercise SEND FOR FREE BOOK just drop a card with your full address. I will send you immediately my fully illustrated Book "MY SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF GRADUATED PHYSICAL CULTURE" post free. This wonderful booklet gives a new knowledge to more than a "million people" all over the world how to regain health, strength and vitality. Why not order it immediately and lead a happy and healty life.

PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO.
COIMBATORE. S. INDIA.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals & Certificates from Maharajas Judges and notables Annual life reading monthly details Rs 5 3 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kallyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR "Chandrika" 2-B Eldams Road Teynampet P O Madras.

32-PAGE BOOKLET

'VITALITY SUPREME' by Gambers – a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent FREE on request.

This *must-be-studied* course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.

BRIJMOHAN & CO., BOMBAY, 1.

Congress Coalition Party Formed In Sind

MR. G. M. SYED TO BE LEADER

Progressive Leaguers & Nationalist Muslims Join Hands With Congress Party

Syed Clarifies His Position: Not To Leave League But To Work For Free Pakistan In Free India

KARACHI, FEB. 2. (A.P.I.): THE FORMATION OF COALITION PARTY BETWEEN THE CONGRESS AND THE GROUPS OF MR G. M. SYED AND KHAN BAHADUR MOULABUX, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MR. G. M. SYED WAS ANNOUNCED THIS EVENING.

MR. SYED'S STATEMENT

KARACHI, Feb. 2 (API): The following is the full text of Mr. G. M. Syed's statement: "The position of myself and the small Muslim Group of Assembly members is clear. I always consider that the interests of people count more than party labels. My differences with the Central Muslim League, their High Command and their local favourites in Sind are known. I cannot agree to the suggestion that to save the outward prestige of any party I should sacrifice the interest of poor Muslims and allow corruption, inefficiency, insecurity and all that follows in the name of that Party to be perpetuated in the Province.

"Had there been a remotest possibility of forming an incorruptible Ministry with the co-operation of the Muslim League Party recognised by the Centre, I would have given support to them despite their venomous propaganda against me and my associates during this election, and the question, therefore, of joining them with the present leadership is out of question. There are, therefore, left to me only two options.

NOT LEAVING LEAGUE

"One is sullen retirement and the other is to try the remaining parties in the Assembly and see if I cannot hold the Muslim community in Sind in co-operation with them. I wish to put before the public my present attitude of mind very plainly. I am not prepared to leave my Muslim League in Sind which I have nourished and through which I have dreamt of my future Sind. Nor am I prepared to give up the demand for Pakistan. But this goal cannot be achieved by creating bitterness and hatred between communities. The feeling will on the contrary perpetuate our bondage. Our goal can best be achieved by fostering mutual goodwill and harmony between Hindus and Muslims.'

"I feel convinced that a free Pakistan is not possible of achievement without achieving the freedom of India, and it is the duty of every Muslim, whatever his political views, to work first and foremost for the freedom of India.

I will therefore continue to work for that freedom of India as well as the right of Mussalmans to have a free Pakistan in a Free India. I ardently hope that in time to come there should grow a real understanding between various communities in India, and we shall not need foreigners to settle our differences. I feel the urge to work for them.

WHY COALITION PARTY IS FORMED

"With the above as the background, and for the welfare of the province and the country, my Group forming the Sind Progressive Muslim League Party and the Nationalist Muslims under the leadership of Khan Bahadur Haji Moulabaksh and the Congress Party have jointly formed the Sind Assembly Coalition Party under my leadership."

SYED-MOULABAKSH STATEMENT

In a joint statement Mr. G M. Syed and Khan Bahadur Moulabaksh announcing the formation of the Coalition Party says:—

"In the interest of the Province of Sind, which has greviously suffered in the past, we on behalf of the respective parties, have finally decided to form a Coalition Party along with the Congress Party for the benefit of the province. Mr. Syed has signed as leader of the Progressive Muslim League Party, and Khan Bahadur Moulabaksh as leader of the Nationalist Muslim Party"

COALITION PARTY'S STRENGTH

KARACHI, Feb. 2 (A.P.I.): Asked by A.P.I about the strength of the Coalition Party, Mr. Syed said that its present strength was thirty.

CONGRESS PARTY CO-OPTION

The newly elected members of the Congress Party met today at the Congress House. The party co-opted three members of the Assembly, namely, Mr. Sirumal Kirpaldas' (Hindu Independent) Mukhi Gobindram and Seth Partabrai to whom the Congress extended support during the election. The Congress has now formal strength of twentyone.

AZAD-PATEL TALKS

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, arrived by air at 12-15 p.m. Immediately after his arrival he discussed the Sind situation with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Moulana Azad will also meet the leaders of the local Jamiat-ul-Ulema. Moulana Azad is expected to stay in Karchi for two days and fly to Shillong.

MANU SUBEDAR ON STERLING DEBT, & LIAQUAT ALI KHAN ON MINISTRY-MAKING

(See Page 16)

Latest News About Coalition

KARACHI, Feb. 2 (API): The basis of the understanding, according to informed circles, appears to be the carrying out of the programme contained in the Congress manifesto. The signatories to the agreement have pledged themselves to act and work as one body within the Assembly and the Ministers would function under joint responsibility.

It is obvious that Mr. Syed as the leader of the Party would be the Premier if and when H. E. the Governor of Sind calls upon the party to form the Ministry. In that event Khan Bahadur Moulabux will be another Minister and the names of the other two Muslim Ministers would not be announced for some time.

The nomenclature of the coalition is "the Sind Assembly Coalition Party" and the different groups composing the Party will cease to function inside the Legislature.

It is pointed out that the "Progressive Muslim League Group," as Mr. Syed has styled his party, has three fundamental differences with the All-India Muslim League. According to political observers they are: (1) To work for a Free India and then for a Free Pakistan; (2) The recognition of Nationalist Muslim Parties as representatives also of Muslims; and (3) The need of joint electorate system.

"Congress circles maintain that on these grounds they could certainly meet Mr. Syed's viewpoints without unduly prejudicing the ideals and prrogammes of the Congress. So far as the Legislative programme contained in the Congress manifesto is concerned, they say that they are more or less identical with the ideals of Mr. Syed.

BECHER'S SUPPORT

KARACHI, Feb. 2 (A.P.I.): Mr Naraindas Anandji Becher, M.L.A. (Labour), met Sardar Patel today and is understood to have pledged his support to the Congress Assembly Party.

Among those who called on Sardar Patel today was Sir Godfrey Davis, Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Sind.

No More Free To Work For India's Freedom!

MRS. ASAF ALI IS NOT HAPPY ABOUT CANCELLATION OF WARRANTS AGAINST HER

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 (API): Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali arrived here to-day from Allahabad. She was accompanied by Mr. Bhimani. She was given a big reception at the Delhi railway station.

SHE'S BEEN WORKING FOR FREEDOM ALL THESE YEARS

Addressing the crowd which had gathered at the Delhi-Dhanadara railway station, Mrs. Asaf Ali said that she was not happy on the cancellation of warrants against her. She had been working for the freedom of India all these years. The cancellation of orders meant that she was no more free to work.

She said her heart was with those comrades still undergoing imprisonment since the August struggle. It was the duty of the people to work for their release. She did not like people raising slogans; they meant nothing, she said.

Mrs. Asaf Ali has received over 100 letters and telegrams from different parts of the country on the cancellation of her warrants.

"SO YOU HAD YOUR WAY!" SAYS MAHATMA

Mahatma Gandhi in a telegram to Mrs. Asaf Ali says: "So you had your way, expect letter, Bapu."

Mr. Kalappa, Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress in a telegram to Mr. Asaf Ali from London says: "Let me congratulate Mrs. Asaf Ali, I take my hat off to her suffering during self-imposed exile."

Babu Purshotamdas Tandon says: "Happy at cancellation of warrants. Hearty welcome. Country is proud of your brave stand."

Mr. Asoka Mehta says: "Welcome from real to unreal, from light to confusion, love."

Mrs. Asaf Ali will be given a public reception to-morrow.

Pre-Coalition Position

League's Desperation

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Jan. 31.

With the arrival of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel here, political circles have started talking in terms of a Congress Coalition Ministry for Sind.

It is gathered that local Congress leaders with whom the Sardar had prolonged discussions today expressed themselves in favour of a Congress Coalition. They do not wish to repeat the blunder of allowing Sind to go into the hands of reactionary elements and allowing the League and Mr. Jinnah to have their hold on a province which has been described as a citadel of Pakistan

LEAGUE'S DESPERATION

Though the Congress has only 22 seats as against 27 of the League in a House of 60, the Congress Party is so well knit that the Leaguers find it impossible to wean away anyone. It is reported the League has gone to the extent of offering one Ministership to the Europeans who command only three votes

If that is not possible they are prepared to continue for the time being with only four Muslim Ministers. Moreover the League is a divided house since it has a number of M.L.A.s who can easily be described as a fluid element capable of changing the party label overnight if their demands are not fully met. It is reported the Baluch members numbering as many as 13 are a party by themselves. A few others may also desert the League any time.

GUZDUR'S AIR DASH

Mr. M. H. Guzdur's air mission to Delhi to meet Mr. Jinnah was it is reported sponsored by the present Premier Sir Ghulam Hussain who has prepared a strong case against Khan Bahadur Khuhro.

Haji Moulabux, Leader of the Nationalist Muslims and one of the aspirants for the Premiership is expected here to-morrow and will meet Sardar Patel probably with Mr. G. M. Syed. Mr. Syed had no interview with Mr. Patel today till 10 p.m. He is evidently awaiting Haji Moulabux's arrival.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH)

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

Previous Closing	25.19
To-day's Opening	25.23
Difference	+04
To-day's Closing	25.24
Difference	+05

"India's Non-Violent Army Of Two Million"?

Shah Nawaz To Strengthen Gandhian Creed

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2. (A.P.I.): The confidence that Mr. Shah Nawaz and his colleagues would soon provide the country with a non-violent and disciplined Indian National Army of at least two million men and women, "if we all co-operate with them", was expressed by Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., presiding over the Second Annual Conference of the Bengal Provincial Students' Congress, to-day.

Prof. Ranga said that the I. N. A. had placed before the country the inspiring ideal of dedication to the national revolution. It came as a most timely and inspiring contribution of Netaji, and showed the right way to reconstruct, strengthen and broaden the Gandhian way of all socialistic national revolutionaries.

Mahatma As Pilgrim

Urges Eradication Of Untouchability

MADURA, Feb. 2. (U.P.I.): "I am a pilgrim and am going to Madura on a pilgrimage", said Mahatma Gandhi addressing the crowd that gathered on the Achrapakam Station when his Special train stopped at the station.

At Villupuram about 10,000 people had gathered for Mahatma Gandhi's Darshan. He exhorted them to eradicate untouchability. An old woman approached Mahatma Gandhi with the request to bless the foundation stone of a Harijan school. Gandhiji did so, adding that his blessings were always there for the Harijans and all their activities: A purse of Rs. 1,001 was presented to him for the Harijan Fund.

LADY BHATNAGAR ILL

Lady Bhatnagar wife of Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Director, Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, who has been ailing for sometime was brought from Delhi to Bombay last Thursday for treatment at the Tata Memorial Hospital. Her condition is causing anxiety.—U. P. I.

On Indian Derby Day

SHOCKS FOR RACING ENTHUSIASTIC

Windsor Pie Pays Rs. 1,985 In Governor's Cup

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's racing enthusiasts got shocks after shocks on the eventful day of the Indian turf when favourites ran down like pins.

Mr. Chandulal Shah's game filly, Chakori, winner of the Oaks run last week, repeated her success in the Indian Derby. Namdar who had a considerably big following was second and Flying Home was third. Priority occupied the unremunerative place on the board.

The Gwalior trio had the largest following but none of the candidates figured in the frame. They were sent away to a fine start from the last corner of the Members' stands Shanti Kumar made the forward running till the five. Placed prominently in the early stage were Flying Home and Chakori. Between the five and the four Namdar went into the lead and brought Flying Home and Chakori round the home turn. The last-named moved strongly at the end, and had the race in safe-keeping a furlong from home

When at the midway stage, the rank outsider, Windsor Pie recorded the sensational win in the Governor's Cup, and returned for each tenner Rs. 1,985 on the win tote. Evidently, this is the highest dividend returned in the season, and if my memory does not betray me, this has set a new record in racing for over twenty years since that sensation win on Sicab by jockey Khalil. Gwalior-owned Nishat and Typhoon followed home the unexpected winner, and the objection raised by Roberts, the rider of Nishat, failed to bear fruit.

The Maharaja of Gwalior got a solitary win in the day, and that was in the Eclipse Stakes with Radio Man. Till the critical stage it looked as if the neglected Royal Page would stay up but the Gwalior horse travelled fastest nearer home and scored by half a length.

Doubles were uncommon on the epic day. Jockey Jones alone had the distinction of a double. He rode two masterpiece races on Mikhlif Jabir and Belamina.

The treble event pool was not quite easy to solve. Only eight tickets were solved and each ticket returned Rs. 16,284-8-0.

THE GAYE PLATE Division II—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's KHISHF AL ILAH 8-5 Fahad 1
Mr Saleh Moosa's JASSIR 9-2 Mullsingh 2
Mr. K. N. Multani's MIAMI 8-10 Uttam Singh 3
Mr. R. Nazir's WARD AL HUJAZ 8-0 Jagroopsingh 4

Time: 2 minutes 24 1/5 seconds.

Won by: Neck, 3/4 length, 3/4 length.

Trained by E. Mahomed

Not run: Indian Flower

Favourite: Amir Al Khail.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 32, Rs. 30 and Rs. 33.

Objection against the winner by the rider of the second horse was over ruled.

THE GAYE PLATE Division I—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Parasram Narayansingh's MIKHLIF JABIR 9-2 Jones .. 1
M/s. Ebrahim and Dosa's COMPETITOR 8-10 Marrs 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's RED BLINKERS 8-10 Roberts 3
Mr. Ibrahim Haji Jun's MAHBUB QAYS 7-11 Khalil B. 4

Time: 2 minutes 20 2/5 seconds.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length, head.

Trained by: R. Swedani

Not run: Nibras and Janab.

Favourite: Red Blinkers.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 101. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15.

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mrs. K D Bhagwagar's EVER LOVING 8-2 Kheemsingh 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's ASHOK KUMAR 8-8 Chavan 2
Mr Sion F Nessim's LORD BILL 7-13 Raffaele 3
Mr A Fatah's MAHARUKH 8-5 A Ahmed 4

Not run: Silver Foil, Bounty, Chief of Bogala, Eastern Magic.

Won by: Neck, 3/4 length, 1/2 length.

Time: 2 minutes 10 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 361. Places Rs. 84 Rs. 76 and Rs. 33

Trainer: K D Bhagwagar.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Kashmir's PARAGON 8-13 P Khade 1
Mr G A Jasdanwalla's MISTY ISLAND 9-4 A Ahmed 2
Mr V G Pittie's CYRENAICA 9-6 Davison 3
Major A Svamvur's SO THAT'S THAT 7-4 A Hunter 4

Not run: Clitheroe

Won by: Short head, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 41 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 59. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 26 and Rs. 18

Trainer: Shinde.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Messrs. Mistry and Irani's WINDSOR PIE 7-12 Kasbekar 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's NISHAT 7-12 Roberts 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's TYPHOON 8-2 Chavan 3
Mr Yousuf N Lalljee's THE JUDGE 8-2 Mullsingh 4

Not run: Cyrenaica, Mr. Para and Malakch.

Won by: 3/4 length, 1 1/2 length, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 1 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 1,985. Places Rs. 316, Rs. 27 and Rs. 49

Trainer: K J K Irani.

THE INDIAN DERBY, (1946)—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Mr Chandulal J Shah's CHAKORI 8-9 Evans 1
Mr K K Permanand's NAMDAR 9-0 Davison 2
Mr J D Banatwalla's FLYING HOME 9-0 Kheemsingh 3
Mr Diamond's PRIORITY 9-0 Burn 4

Not run: Rao Bahadur, His Excellency, and Army and Navy.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 40 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 89. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 27 and 69.

Trainer: Talib.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Maharaja of Gwalior's RADIO MAN 7-7 Roberts 1
Mr J D Banatwalla's ROYAL PAGE 7-9 West 2
Rao Bahadur D A Surve's WONDERFUL 7-11 Raffaele 3
Mrs. Justice's HAUT TON 9-9 Jones 4

Not run: Lucrative, Philanthropist and Mahboob.

Won by: 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 37 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 34 and Rs. 28.

Trainer: Maj. Lad.

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr V G Pittie's ARMY AND NAVY 8-9 Davison 1
Mr R Nazir's HOTCH POTCH 8-13 West 2
The Chief of Patdi's CAREFREE 9-3 Jones 3
Major A Svamvur's BIRTHDAY MORN 9-0 A Hunter 4

Not run: Shalimar, Belle Starr, Comet, Mahableshwar, Sammy Brass, Ninotchka and Squirt.

Won by: Short head, 1 length, 1 length.

Time: 2 minutes 10 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 88. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 31 and Rs. 24.

Trainer: Maj. Jadhav.

THE J. ROBINSON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr R J Gazdar's BELAMINA 8-7 Jones 1
Mr P H Vaswani's MORTON DAISY 8-11 Davison 2
Maharani of Kashmir's JO HUKUM 8-9 P Khade 3
Mr A C Ardeshir's PHILOSAN 8-5 Evans 4

Not run: Himalaya.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 102. Places Rs. 35, Rs. 31 and Rs. 33.

Trainer: Dinshaw.

MEN!... for skin-health use REXONA

Don't run away with the idea that Rexona is only a new complexion soap for ladies. It's an essential toilet soap for everyone who sets any value on skin-health, and is just the kind of fine, refreshing, invigorating soap that men specially enjoy.

The great advantage of this fine, green, quick-lathering soap is that it is medicated with a soothing, healing skin-antiseptic called CADYL, and Rexona's profuse *quick-starting* lather immediately carries this health-making Cadyl deep into all the pores of your skin — where skin troubles and skin blemishes most frequently start. Your whole skin is thus soothed, *purified and* as well as cleansed.

You can understand from this how easily skin-health can be encouraged, and how fully skin-health can be protected, when Rexona is used regularly. So start using this green, quick-lathering medicated soap today — and keep on using it.

N.B. — It's a point worth remembering that skin-health is the basis of skin beauty. And a man has as much right as a woman to take pride in having a fine skin.

REXONA FOR BABY: The same soap that father uses is ideal for Baby, so gentle is its protective lather. Bathe Baby with Rexona, and let Cadyl soothe all slight skin irritations, give protection from chafing and soreness.

★CADYL, in Rexona, is a special compound of antiseptic, healing and nourishing oils that have a powerful influence on the health of the skin. The soothing and protecting action of Cadyl is scientifically recognised and recommended.

USE REXONA OINTMENT for cuts, sores eczema, ulcers, pimples, rashes, blisters, ringworm, blackheads and all skin blemishes. Though supplies are limited, most dealers have a few of the famous triangular tins.

T.P. 28-50-40 REXONA PROPRIETARY LIMITED

Jawahar On Deposition Of Ruler Of Rewa

SAYS IT THROWS LIGHT ON WORKING OF POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 1. (A.P.I.): "The deposition of the Maharaja of Rewa by the Viceroy in his capacity as the Crown Representative, is a significant development which throws light on the working of the Political Department", says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement to the Press on the deposition of the Maharaja of Rewa.

Pandit Nehru adds: It is stated that the Maharaja has recently committed several gross breaches of his undertaking to the Crown Representative. These are enumerated as follows:—His declaration at the Dashera Darbar of his intention to confer responsible Government on his people, his protest against the proposed departure of the Maharajkumar on a tour abroad, and his interference in this connection with the State administration by stirring up students and sending threatening communications to members of the Council. It is clear that the major offence is the Dashera Proclamation; everything else is a minor development. The Political Department usually functions in secret and no one knows what pressure it brings on the Rulers. There have been numerous cases of Rulers who have misused their office and oppressed their people, and yet the Political Department has not intervened or even when it intervened it was usually against the people. But when a Ruler shows any progressive tendency, then the Political Department is eager enough to interfere. That appears to be the present case.

We are not concerned so much with individuals but with the fundamental rights and progress of the people. Nobody seems to know as to who is responsible for basic constitutional changes in a State; the Ruler or the Political Department. Where one Ruler wants to move ahead, the Political Department comes in the way. In Rewa obviously the Political Department alone is responsible and the Maharaja by his declaration has done a service to his people by making it clear that he aims at responsible Government. The Political Department must now make good this declaration with all speed and thoroughness, committees may achieve this or may delay or may produce some truncated scheme. In the circumstances that have been produced in Rewa no delay or partial scheme can be accepted.

"If responsible Government is coming to the State soon, then it is a curious beginning for the Political Department to function autocratically and without reference to the people. Further I understand that meetings have been prohibited for a month. This is contrary to the recent declaration in favour of freedom of speech etc. made in the Chamber of Princes. That is a bad start for the people's freedom, and it leads one to suspect that real freedom is not aimed at. However, the next few days or weeks will show the true picture of happenings in Rewa. The Political Department is on trial there and the fact that the Maharaja has been deposed to satisfy the pique of that Department, adds to its responsibility."

DEPOSED MAHARAJA CONFERS WITH JAWAHAR

"Banned To Reside In U. P., C. P. And Rajputana"

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2 (UPI): The deposed Maharaja of Rewa, who arrived here yesterday, called on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this evening and was closeted with Panditji for about an hour. It is understood that during the interview the Maharaja placed the whole picture of developments in Rewa leading to his deposition.

The Maharaja revealed to the 'United Press of India' that he received the order of deposition on January 30. It was further revealed that the Maharaja has been banned from residing in the United Provinces, Rajputana and the Central Provinces. He added that he was leaving for Lucknow 'en route' to Bombay where he would stay for the present.

BOLT FROM BLUE!

Asked about to give his reactions to the order of deposition, the Maharaja said: "I was simply perplexed when I received the Crown Representative's communication deposing me."

There were a number of people from Rewa in the crowd that had gathered at the Anand Bhawan for Pandit Nehru's 'darshan' to-day, and when they saw the Maharaja they shouted: "Maharaja-ki-Jai Ho." The Maharaja responded to their greetings with folded hands, standing on the footboard of his car.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 2, 2002.
Muslim: Safar 29, 1365.
Parsi: Shehrever 3, 1315.
Sunrise 7.12 A.M., Sunset 6.33 P.M.
Hightide 01.00, 12-50 Lowtide 07.08, 18.45.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

WADIA—Amba C. P. wife of C. P. Wadia, daughter of the late H. A. Hormarjee of Lowjee Castle, and mother of Adi, Mary, Chandan and Rutty. Funeral ceremony at The Mount, Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, at 4 p. m. (S.T.) on Sunday, the 3rd February.

To-day's Engagements

QUALIFIED DENTAL SURGEONS: A General Meeting at 10 A.M. (S.T.) today at Greens.

BOMBAY SOUTH INDIA CLUB: Anniversary celebration of the Club at 4 p.m. today at South Indian Education Society's School Hall, Matunga.

Y. M. C. A. Ma Sein Tin, Area Secretary, Y.W.C.A. Burma, will give a talk on "Burma—Past and Future" at 5 p.m. today at the Y.M.C.A. 16 Reynolds Road, Byculla.

I.N.A. DEFENCE COMMITTEE: Public meeting at Kathak Lodge, Dadar Main Road at 7 p.m. (S.T.) today to express protest against treatment given to I.N.A. prisoners.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: Mr. Raje will speak on "Unity from a philosophical point of view" in Marathi at 5 P.M today in the Lodge premises, Dadar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Psychology Of The Abnormal" is subject of public lecture to be delivered at 6.15 p.m. today at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

DAIRUT UL-ADAB: Monthly meeting at Rahat Basar Manzil, Mahim at 5.30 P.M. today Munshi Akhtar Sahib will read a drama written by him

12 "WAIZ" OF EID-E-MILAD: "Waiz" ceremony by Allama' Abdul Gafoor Saheb of Punjab on account of Holy month of Eid-e-Milad from today upto 14th Feb. for 12 nights at Doodh Bazar, Mistry Moholla.

ISMAIL YUSUF COLLEGE: Jogeshwari Annual Sports Contest and College Commemoration at 3.30 P.M. today at College Playground. Prize-giving and Entertainment at 5-30 P.M. in College Hall, Mr. I S Haji presiding.

G S. MEDICAL COLLEGE: The annual athletic sports of the college will be held on the college ground behind Dadar Fire Brigade Station between 1.30 p.m. (S.T.) to 7 p.m. (S.T.) today under the presidentship of Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL: (Lower Parel) Gita Jayanti at 5.30 P.M. today when Pandit Vaijanath Shastri Athavale will preside.

SARASWATI HIGH SCHOOL: Annual Social Gathering under presidentship of Mr. Motiram Desai Topiwale at 6.30 p.m. today in school premises (Lalbaug).

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION DRIVE: Open space near Matunga Labour Camp Mun. Mar. Boys' School at 6 p.m. today (G Ward).

VAKTRITWOTTEJAK SABHA: 12th Prize Distribution Ceremony at 4.30 P. M. (S.T.) today in Vanmali Hall, Dadar, Veer Wamanrao Joshi will preside.

KOKAN ZONE MOTOR OWNERS' SAMMELAN: Gathering at 4 p.m. today at Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road Mayor of Bombay to inaugurate and S K. Patil to preside.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Pandit Yateendra Shastri of "Daily Hindusthan" will deliver a lecture at 9-30 A.M. today at the Samaj Mandir, Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY: Band Music at Esplande Bandstand from 5.45 to 7-45 P.M. (S. T.) today by City Police Band. Indian Music at Kings Circle Matunga from 5-0 to 7.0 p.m. (S. T.) today by Mr. K A Bhatkar

VICHAR VIKAS MANDAL: Under the auspices of the Mandal, Parel, a public reception will be accorded to Senapati Bapat at 9 a.m. at Damodar Hall, Parel, today. Veer Wamanrao Joshi, will preside on the occasion. He will also perform inauguration ceremony of Vichar Vikas Mandal.

ALL INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS' CONFERENCE: Under the auspices of the provincial committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, a meeting of Editors of daily newspapers in Bombay City and Province will be held today (Sunday) at 11.30 A.M. in the Journalists' Association Hall, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road. The meeting will consider certain draft conventions suggested for adoption by the Press in the interests of communal peace.

SRI KRISHNA SABHA-BOMBAY: In aid of the Reading Room and Library Fund of the Sabha, Sriman Kirtanakulasekhara S. Vijayaraghava Bhagavatar of Mannargudi will conduct the following Harikatha at the Khalsa College Hall, Matunga:—"Kuchela" on Tuesday 5th inst. at 8-30 P.M. "Vipranarayana" on Thursday on 7th at 8.30 P.M. "Ramdas" on Saturday 9th at 5-00 P.M. "Nandanar" on Sunday 10th at 4.00 P.M. and "Rukmini Kalyanam" on Tuesday 12th at 8-30 P.M.

900 I.N.A. Personnel In Bombay

Kept In Darkness At Kolwada Camp

Nine hundred I.N.A. personnel including men, women and cadets recently arrived in Bombay from Singapore. They are all Sikhs and have been lodged at the Kolwada Camp.

It is reported that for the first two days the arrangements for food were not satisfactory and even now there is no proper lighting arrangement at the Camp.

POLICEMEN TURNED SOLDIERS

The men, originally, were members of the Civil Police Force at Singapore. They had joined the first I.N.A. under Capt. Mohan Singh and later also joined the second I.N.A. under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

After the liberation of Malaya, their services were dispensed with by the British administration on the ground that they had joined the I.N.A. and they were asked to go to their country.

They arrived in Bombay on January 30. They are anxious to contribute to the I.N.A. Fund.

Mr. Raghavan Released

Mr. N. Raghavan, the Indian leader of Malaya has been released. He was a vice-president of the Indian Independence League and Minister of Finance in the Azad Hind Government under Subhas Chandra Bose He is now looking after the affairs of Mr. S. C. Ghose of Singapore who is still in jail.

University Final

BOMBAY WINS BY 9 WICKETS

BOMBAY, Saturday

Bombay won very comfortably against Punjab in the University Finals by 9 wickets on the fourth day. Bombay's opening pair Mantri and Rege once again gave their side a very fine start and the latter was dismissed when his side was only 6 runs short of victory. Bombay's wicket-keeper skipper carried his bat for 53.

Abdul Hafeez, faced with an impossible task tried all the 10 bowlers he could.

Scores:—

Punjab (First Innings)	226
Bombay (First Innings)	392
Punjab (Second Innings)	259
BOMBAY (Second Innings)	
Mantri not out	53
Rege b Shuja-ud-din	34
Palwankar not out	5
Extras	2
Total (for 1 wkt.)	94

Fall of wicket: 1/88.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Abdul Hafeez	3.3	0	7	0
Khan Mohammad	3	1	5	0
Fazal Mohammad	1	1	0	0
Shuja-ud-din	11	1	37	1
Maqsood Ahmed	1	0	1	0
Zulfikar Ahmed	1	0	8	0
Nazar Mohammad	2	0	9	0
Zafar Ahmed	0	0	10	0
Om Prakash	2	0	11	0
Khanna	1	0	4	0

Madhusudan Mills, Ltd.

Resolutions capitalising Rs. 2,70,000 out of the reserve fund and authorising the directors to issue 21,600 four per cent. cumulative preference shares of Rs. 12-8 each as fully paid for distribution among the existing share-holders were passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Madhusudan Mills, Ltd., Bombay, held on Thursday. Mr. Haridas Madhavdas presided. Earlier the meeting uassed an extraordinary resolution increasing the capital of the Company from Rs. 38,60,000 to Rs. 41,30,000

Obeidullah In Bombay

BOMBAY, Feb. 2

Mr. V. M. Obeidullah, Member, Tamil Nad Congress Working Committee, arrived in the city on Friday for important consultations with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel regarding provincial parliamentary affairs.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 2 (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past twenty-four hours, from 1st November, 1945, and departure from normal recorded on 2nd February, 1946:—

Ahmedabad 89 58 0 0 minus 0.2, Allahabad 85 51 0 1.0 minus 0.5, Baroda 92 41 0 0 nil, BOMBAY 87 67 0 0.4 minus 0.4, Calcutta 89 56 0 0 minus 1.4, Delhi 72 43 0 0 minus 1.6, Hyderabad (Dn) 89 54 0 0.1 minus 1.6, Hyderabad (Sd) 76 57 0 0 minus 0.4, Karachi 79 49 0 0.1 minus 0.7, Lahore 75x540 0 0.1 minus 1.6, Lucknow 84 49 0 0 minus 1.3, Mahabaleshwar 80 60 0 0 minus 2.0, Peshawar 67 45 0 1.5 minus 1.0, Poona 92 53 0 0 minus 1.3 Rajkot 85 48 0 0 minus 0.3.

Direct Action For More Petrol?

BOMBAY, Feb. 2. (A.P.I.): A "direct action" on the part of the Bombay motorists failing to get more quantity of patrol from the Government was proposed by Mr. Russa Mehta at an emergency meeting of the committee of the Western India Automobile Association.

Mr. Mehta held before the members the example of the Bombay taxi drivers who were able to secure additional 15 gallons of patrol per month due to their threat of a strike.

Examining the Government's case in regard to supply of patrol as they have put forth, Mr. Mehta asked the Government to publish all facts without which he said it was not expected of them to believe their case. Mr. Mehta emphatically thought that there was no shortae of patrol or if there was any the difficulties of increasing the supply were not unsurmountable.

Mr. Mehta asked as to what to the stock of patrol which was reserved for the offensive against the Japanese and which naturally was not used in view of the abrupt termination of the war against Japan.

Driver Hauled Up In Court

Hakimkhan Khawaskhan, driver of a naval truck employed by the R. I. N. Depot who knocked down nine persons at Marine Drive on Friday evening, out of whom two died, was placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday. The accused, it was alleged, knocked down a Hindu woman who was crossing the road, then a nine-year-old boy, who died on the spot, and then seven others. Out of injured, two died in the hospital and two are still in a precarious condition.

The accused was remanded to police custody till the 16th instant.

"Alleged Breach Of Trust"

The following report was published in the "Bombay Chronicle' of Saturday: "Krishnanath Ramnath and Nandkishore were given Rs. 10,000 by their employer to be converted into small change yesterday.

They, it is alleged, never returned with the change. On a complaint made to the police the former was arrested. The latter is still absconding."

Purshotam Mathardas and Company in the course of a letter state that the allegations contained in the report are false, that the correct name of the person mentioned in it is Krishnand Ramdhin and not Krishnanath Ramnath, that the latter is not in the employment of the complainant and has been released by the police on their security "in view of the fact that he is our (Purshotamdas Mathradas and Company's) honest and faithful employee for the last 22 years."

VIVEKANANDA'S BIRTH DAY CELEBRATIONS

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

Tributes to Swami Vivekananda's great work of spritual renovation were paid at a meeting held today at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, to celebrate his 84th birthday. The Mayor Dr. Alban De Souza presided.

Prayer and musical entertainments over, the President, in a short speech, traced the complex and fascinating vicissitudes of the Swamiji's life. He said that he was energy personified. Action was his message to man and he tried to rouse India's faith in unity. When he died after 39 years of travail and effort, India lost a messiah in the midst of his mission.

Universal Admiration

OF
SHALIMAR'S National Hit

GHULAMI a landmark in film entertainment.
—*Movie Flash, LAHORE.*

GHULAMI the first 100% Patriotic Picture.
—*Air Graph, Delhi.*

GHULAMI a pride picture of our film industry.
—*Sarpunch, Lucknow.*

The patriotic songs of GHULAMI are on the lips of the people.
—*Bombay Sentinel.*

GHULAMI a story of people's fight for Freedom
—*Daily Hindustan.*

GHULAMI solves the biggest problem of India in an unprecedented manner. —*Iqbal, Bombay.*

SEE YOURSELF AT

2nd *HOUSEFUL WEEK* **MAJESTIC**

Daily: 4 7, 10. Sat. Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.

COME ALL

MEDICAL EXHIBITION

On 1st, 2nd and 3rd Feb. '46 from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 4 P.M. to 10 P.M.

at Gilder Tank, Grant Road

Special session for the members of the medical profession at 4 P.M. on Sunday, 3-2-46 from 4 to 7 P.M.

ADMISSION FEE: AS. 2.

B.Y.L. Nair Hospital Expansion and National Medical College Silver Jubilee Committee.

Build From Within

CHINESE STATESMAN'S ADVICE TO HIS PEOPLE

SHANGHAI, (By Mail): British trained Admiral Sir Chon Ping Sah, 88-year-old veteran Chinese statesman and former Minister of the navy, warned China that she could only achieve greatness through her own people, in an interview here.

He said China is pursuing the wrong policy if she relies solely on foreign help in the way of capital and material to build up the country.

He added: We need to build our strength from within the people.

The Admiral, who speaks fluent English, declared:

It is necessary for China to make her army, navy and air forces efficient and up-to-date.

The Admiral received his knighthood in 1909 in England when he went there on a naval mission. Trained in Greenwich, he rose to become China's number one navy man. He saw heavy action in the war against Japan in 1894.

Why Under-Trials Were Dragged

Police Inspector's Evidence In Benares Case

BENARES, Feb. 1. (A.P.I.): The statements of the accused, Police Inspector Teesdale and eight constables were recorded yesterday by the Additional District Magistrate in the Dragging case.

Police Inspector Teesdale said that on September 19, 1945, he was deputed to bring three undertrials from the District Jail to the court. The prisoners refused to go on foot and demanded conveyance. He tried to persuade them, but they were adamant. They then prostrated on the ground and started striking their hands and feet that compelled him to tie them with ropes. They were then picked up, hoisted and carried by the escort for some time. The prisoners continued resistance which necessitated their being dragged along the way at some portions. No injury was caused to the undertrials by the police, and water was supplied to them when they demanded it.

The Inspector continuing said, he had received oral orders from the District Magistrate on September 10, 1945 to bring the three undertrial prisoners from the district jail to the court. He produced the copy of his report sent to the District Magistrate stating that he had last experience that the accused who refused to come willingly had to be dragged. In the report Mr. Teesdale also stated that he had done so in the past and said that in view of the District Magistrate's orders Mr. Teesdale further added that on his report, the District Magistrate had written that the three undertrials should be forced to come to the court.

Finland Granted Loan Of 35 Million Dollars By Export-Import Bank

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. (U.S.I.S.): Approval of a credit line and loan agreement between the republic of Finland and the United States Export-Import Bank of Washington by its board of directors was announced to-day by Wayne C. Taylor, president of the Export-Import Bank. A line of credit of 35 million dollars is provided by the Bank upon which Finland may draw for purchases in the United States of urgently needed materials, equipment and services.

In addition, the agreement provides for refunding existing loans from the Export-Import Bank to the Finnish-American Trading Corporation which, with principal and interest, total approximately 25 million dollars. These existing credits were guaranteed by the republic of Finland.

Finland has estimated that it will ultimately require additional dollar credits to meet its reconstruction and reconversion requirements. The present credit, however, is as large as the Export-Import Bank feels is consistent with the many demands upon its funds, it was pointed out.

Trouble In S. Kanara Village

KARWAR, Feb 1 (A.P.I.): Serious rioting by peasants resulting in bloodshed is reported from Murdeshwar Village in H. Bhatkal Petha in South Kanara. One person is stated to have been fatally injured.

Mr. A. G. Rajadhyaksha, Superintendent of Police, Karwar District has gone to that village.

Further details are not available.

Bevin Out For Straight Answer And No Compromise

RUSSIAN POLICY TOWARDS GREECE UNDER SCRUTINY

LONDON, Feb. 2. (Reuter): The British Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin by his uncompromising speech on Greece has left the U.N.O. Security Council with the task of giving a straight answer to the plain question—has Britain by her action in Greece been contributing to or endangering the peace of the world? cables A. K. Quereshi, Reuter's Special Correspondent.

The answer will probably be given on Monday when the Council holds its next meeting.

The British Foreign Secretary, who spoke without hesitation of the "incessant propaganda of Moscow" in attacking the British people and Government as the real danger to the peace of the world, made it clear that he wanted an unequivocal verdict.

"There is no question of compromise. I ask for a straight answer", he said.

The Soviet attitude is as clear as Mr Bevin's. Immediate and unconditional withdrawal is demanded.

Finally, the Greek Government has placed on record that the British are in Greece originally at the request of the All-Party Government and subsequently at the request of each successive Government in Greece.

The position as it stands now thus leaves room for the widest debate within the Council and it is clear that Mr. Bevin intends to stop at no half measures in urging that it should deal with the Soviet complaint fully and freely.

Perhaps even more striking than arguments relating to the matter under dispute was Mr. Bevin's fighting defence of British policy when rejecting the Soviet accusations that Britain in Greece was threatening peace. He asserted flatly that a far greater threat arose from the anti-British propaganda disseminated by Moscow and Communist parties throughout the world and conducted as if there was no alliance or friendship between the two countries.

This was the second charge to Mr. Bevin's original denunciation of war of nerves in the debate on Persia when he appealed to the Soviet to call off the weapon of political propaganda as an accompaniment to diplomatic association.

His blunt words are a challenge to frank discussions of the motives of the great powers in Greece and elsewhere. Any fears that U.N.O. in its early stages might prove nothing more than a platform for exchange of polite diplomatic platitudes has been finally dispelled.

At its session on Monday the Security Council will demonstrate whether mutual confidence among the United Nations is sufficiently developed to stand the strain of this new open diplomacy

Press Backs Up Bevin

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuter): The British Press today widely supports the Foreign Minister Mr. Ernest Bevin's frank demand to the Soviet Union on the Greek question, the 'Daily Mail' Diplomatic Correspondent describing his speech to the Security Council as the "frankest challenge ever made by the spokesman of one great power to another."

Editorially, the 'Mail' says "People of this country are one hundred per cent behind Mr. Bevin and will welcome complete frankness with which he made what was virtually a case against Russia.

"The British people's respect and affection for the Russian people has been ruthlessly and steadily dissipated by what can only be described as consistently hostile actions emanating from Russia and the Communist Party ever since the war with Germany ended", the Daily Mail' says.

KEYS TO RUSSIAN POLICY

"Soviet Union's strategic needs, desire for bases in the Mediterranean and Red Sea are keys to the Russian policy over Greece and Indonesia" writes the "Daily Herald" diplomatic correspondent. This, he adds, is the suggestion of an article entitled "Drop Cant: Face Facts" in "the Anglo-Russian News Bulletin" which usually reflects the Soviet Embassy's views.

"Britain and the Soviet Union" the article says "have equal interest in keeping the Mediterranean open. A commonsense policy would be British naval collaboration there, not the present indefensible policy trying to keep the Soviet Union out of effective cooperation. What is wanted is clear recognition of the strategic needs of the U.S.S.R. in the Mediterranean and Near and Middle East. "Tripolitania and Eritrea are as much outposts of the southern republics of the U.S.S.R. as Egypt is the outpost of India.

"U.S.S.R. have never questioned the strategic needs of great Britain and the United States. It is high time Britain should likewise recognise the strategic need of U.S.S.R.." The article adds.

"The root of all trouble between the Soviet Union and Britain today is directly traceable to the fact that contrary to all expectations the present British Government has embraced in full the British policy of the 19th century 'vis-a-vis' Tsarist Russia."

The "Times" observes "The Foreign Secretary has in effect asked the Soviet Government straightly whether they have sufficient faith in and respect for their pledged British ally to continue the partnership.

India's Famine Raised In U.N.O.

LONDON, Feb. 2. (Reuter): India was faced with a nationwide famine, declared the New Zealand delegate Mr. Peter Frazer when the General Assembly of U. N. O. in the first late night sitting last night considered a resolution proposing more help for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, cables Seaghan Maynes, Reuter's Special Correspondent.

Mr. Frazer said that the news has just reached the delegates "of the appalling nature in regard to food supplies of the world.

India was faced with a nationwide famine—not only localised Bengal famine but nationwide owing to the failure of monsoon.

Good as the resolution was Mr. Frazer said it was not merely enough.

"This resolution will be passed immediately", he said. "But more is required. I hope every delegation here will cable that fact back to its country".

The resolution was adopted by the Economic and Financial Committee and suggested the setting up of a Committee to consult with states who had signed the U. N. R. R. A. agreement to get them to make further contributions without delay and to invite states which were not members of the United Nations to join the U. N. R. R. A. organisation and make contribution.

INDIAN TROOPS HELPED GREEK 'COLLABORATORS'?

LONDON, Feb. 1 (Reuter): As the Fourth Indian Division to-day left Macedonia after 14 months stay the allegation that Indian troops in Greece had helped Greek "collaborators" was quoted before the United Nations Security Council by the Soviet Delegate M. Andrei Vyshinsky.

After reading a number of telegrams from Greece to support his case of Right-Wing terrorism there, M. Vyshinsky quoted a letter from an Archbishop published in the British monthly review "Religion and the People" (Birmingham).

The letter declared that 'in all parts of Greece terror now prevails.

'Thousands of women and children have taken refuge in mountains followed by collaborators to whom Hindu troops in Greece bring some help."

INDIAN TROOPS LEAVE

SALONIKA, Feb. 1 (Reuter): The inhabitants of Macedonia bade farewell to the troops of the Fourth Indian Division who are leaving the district after a stay of 14 months by showering them with flowers and gifts.

The Indian troops are being replaced by British troops.

Local authorities and Mayors expressed to the Commanding Officer of the division their deep gratitude for the contribution Indian forces had made to the maintaining of security.

LEBANESE MAY TAKE IT UP WITH U.N.O.

LONDON, Feb. 2. (Reuter): It is understood here that failing a substantial gesture by Britain and France in the matter of evacuation of troops from the Lebanon, the Lebanese Delegation to U.N.O. may bring the case before the Security Council.

It was agreed some days ago that troops should be evacuated from Syria and the Lebanon, the Syrian evacuation starting immediately and continuing district by district until the country was cleared. Lebanese circles feel that troops should be removed from the Lebanon at the same time as those from Syria

Finding Accommodation For Indian Students

Advts. Given In London Papers Inviting Particulars

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The office of the Indian High Commissioner still worried over finding accommodation for Indian students in London area. One of the steps it has taken to overcome the headache is to insert advertisements in widely read London and suburban newspapers, inviting particulars from families, house-holders, hotel and friends in and around London who are prepared to accept Indian students as boarders or paying guests.

Several London and suburban papers also carry advertisement from two Indian doctors seeking accommodation in respectable family in London.

U. S. WHEAT STOCKS REGISTER A FALL FROM 1945

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (U.S.I.S.): Wheat stocks in the United States were 17 per cent smaller on January 1, 1946, than on January 1, 1945, the Department of Agriculture reported yesterday. The Department said stocks of corn were about nine per cent smaller than on January 1 last year. Oat stocks were 36 per cent larger than a year earlier and 43 per cent larger than two years earlier. Barley reserves were ten per cent less than on January 1, 1945.

BR. NAVY OFFICERS WALK OUT OF REPARATRIATION SHIP

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (Reuter): A British Naval authority today told Reuter that 35 naval officers, who walked off "H.M.S." "Fifeshire" here when on their way home to Britain, declaring that their quarters were unfit for human beings had apparently "taken strong exception to the words 'nature quarters' on the door of the room where they were to travel."

The authority said although the section was designed for "native" crew, no "natives" occupied it, and the conditions were as comfortable as any on a ship of this sort.

"Those were the only quarters available, the regular officer's quarters having already been occupied", he said.

"They have little to kick about. They had access to the wardroom and were to be served wines and the same food as other officers on the vessel."

Generals Treated As "Pariahs", Says Gen. Blamey

MELBOURNE, Feb. 1 (Reuter): General Sir Thomas Blamey, former Commander-in-Chief Australian Military Forces, said in Melbourne today that former Australian Generals were "now being treated as Pariahs."

General Blamey, who left service yesterday and was speaking as a civilian for the first time for six years, said that the British Labour Government showed gratitude to members of the British Army, but in Australia, Australian Generals "are held in some contempt by leaders of the country."

Recently when he suggested a General as a candidate for an important job, General Blamey had been informed that "no Generals" were wanted, he declared.

TWO JAPS SENTENCED TO DEATH

SINGAPORE, Feb. 2. (Reuter): Two Japanese have been sentenced to death in the first of south East Asia Command trials of minor war criminals.

Lieutenant Kaniyuki Nakamaru was sentenced to-day on the charge (in which he was involved with six others) of overworking and maltreating Indian prisoners of war, beheading a sepoy and flogging eight others to death.

Other accused were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 12 to two years.

Corporal Hamada, another Japanese, has been sentenced to be hanged for killing six civilians in Malaya in April 1944.

"Patrika" I. N. A. Fund

ALLAHABAD Feb. 1. (A.P.I.): Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, President of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika I.N.A. Fund," has sent a cheque for Rs. 50,000 as the first instalment to Sardar Patel, President of the Central I.N.A. Relief and Enquiry Committee. Further instalments will follow.

Improving Eve's Status

Major Problem To Be Tackled By U.N.O. Council: Deputation To Mudaliar

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Improvement of women's status in the world may become one of the major considerations of the Social and Economic Council of the U.N.O. A pledge to that effect was given last night by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, President of the Council after he had received at the Savoy Hotel a deputation of women representing women's organisations, headed by Lady Pethick Lawrence, President of the World Women's Party for Equal Rights, and wife of the India Secretary and Mrs. Betty Gram Swing from the United States.

Lady Pethick Lawrence said what they wanted was that the Assembly of the United Nations should set up a permanent commission composed of equal number of men and women to lift the status of Women of all nations. All those who had worked for human rights knew that those rights could not be obtained only by a charter. The struggle to attain them stage by stage must be persistent and united. The problems of women's status might be less urgent than some others but they were even more comprehensive because they included the women of the East, West, North and South.

She concluded: "We desire that this young organisation of the United Nations should engage the active service not only of gifted individuals but of the common man and the common woman."

Speeches in a similar vein were made by three other women.

Sir R. Mudaliar in his reply said that although obviously he could not speak for other members of the Council, he would urge on them the importance of forming a body such as had been suggested. He added: "I hope my Council would agree to the setting up of a sub-comission to examine the status of women. Then we shall have made a real beginning"

Shias' Protest

A crowded meeting of the Shias of Bombay under the auspices of several Shia institutions was held at Imamwada Shustry at Bhendi Bazar when Mr. Dawood Haji Nasser presided and the following resolutions were passed:—

"The public meeting of the Shias of Bombay held under the auspices of several different Shia institutions vehemently protest against remarks made by Mr. Mirza Aktar Hussein in the minutes of the School Committee.

Syed Abu Mahomed, who was acting as Secretary of the Isna Ashri Federation has been accused of being against the teaching of holy Koran to Muslim children in the Municipal schools, such remarks are baseless and concocted—as the fundamental principal of the Shias is derived from the Holy Koran, the most sacred book of Shias. Such misleading and false remarks are detrimental to the relations and interest of the Shias and Sunnis which is so essential for the peace and amity of the city at this critical juncture.

2. This meeting appeals to various Muslim organisations to see that cordial relationship and fraternity is maintained amongst the Mussalmans and such malicious propaganda is not only discouraged but stopped —here and now.

3. As the matter has become controversial this meeting of the Shias appeals to the Schools Committee to investigate into the charges levelled against Syed Abu Mahomed, Secretary Isna Ashri Federation, and if the Committee is satisfied that the charges are baseless the committee may be pleased to expunge from the minutes such portion of the remarks and also to announce the same in the papers.

4. This meeting resolves that the copies of these resolutions be forwarded to His Worship the Mayor Chairman and Members of the Schools Committee.

Sangli State Parishad's Demand

SANGLI, Feb. 1 (A. P. I.): The Sangli State Praja Parishad is understood to have enjoined the two popular Ministers in the State Executive Council to resign their posts, if they fail to get the rules of the Council changed so as to give the Ministers final sanctioning authority in the matter of administration of the transferred departments. Without such powers, the Parishad held, the administration of the transferred subjects would not be fully responsive to public demands

Film Notes And Views

NEWS

*

"AMEEREE" COMES TO BOMBAY

Next week will see the release, at the Lamington, of Associated Pictures' film dealing with Calcutta slums: Ameeree, Promatesh Barua of "Devdas" and "Jawab" fame, has directed this topical production which is said to make a sincere plea for the removal of a long-standing social evil.

The cast of this photoplay is indeed a glittering one: Barua, Ramola, Jamuna, Molina and Maya Bannerji.

"Ameeree" is reported to have been well received in Calcutta. Sjt. Sarat Bose, remarked, at the premiere, that art and politics are inter-dependent and maintained that when a country was in the throes of a political awakening, the latter was reflected in various art forms including films such as "Ameeree."

*

NEXT CHANGE AT KRISHNA

Navyug's "Din Raat" will be released at the Krishna, next Saturday. This picture is somewhat novel for the Indian screen, inasmuch as it depicts the story of a career girl who takes up medicine as her profession; at the same time, it goes on to prove that even a professional woman may be domesticated up to a degree.

Snehprabha fits well into the leading role. She receives support from Paresh Bannerji, Sulochana Chatterji and Vasant Thengdi.

"Din Raat" has been directed by Sorrey Dautalvi.

*

ROYAL VISIT

Jayant Films' "Urvashi" set was visited, last week, by the Princess of Rajkot and Dr. R. K. Yagnik, principal of the Dharmandrasinghji College, Rajkot.

The visitors had an interesting discussion, on film art and technique, with director Babubhai Jani and actor Prem Adib.

"Urvashi" will soon be ready for release.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOWS

METRO—10 a.m.: "Whistling In The Dark"—Red Skelton.

PALACE—10-30 a.m.: "My Friend Flicka"—Roddy McDowell.

AURORA—10-30 a.m.: "Song of Russia"—Robert Taylor.

EROS—10 a.m.: "Holiday Inn"—Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire.

REGAL—"Brng On The Girls" (In Technicolour) with Eddie Bracken Veronica Lake.

CAPITOL—"Rainbow Island" (In Technicolour) with Dorothy Lamour Eddie Bracken.

VIEWS

*

Opera House: 4th Week

PICTURE WITH A MESSAGE

Ranjit's "Prabhu-ka-Ghor" is a devotional picture, which sets out to prove that God is man's only salvation.

A robber and murderer is given shelter by a village girl whose love and faith move him so intensely that he begins to see the Higher Light from which he had hidden his gaze for long.

Kurshid plays the role of the village girl, opposite Trilok Kapoor. Sulochana Chatterji and Bipin Gupta are also in the cast of this picture which was directed by Vajahat Mirza and contains the music and songs of Bulo C. Rani and Khemchand Prakash.

*

Imperial: 4th Week

FEMININE THRALDOM

Jamuna Productions' RATTAN is a stirring indictment of an outmoded social system whereby the parents select partners-in-life for their children without consulting them.

We are confronted with the sad spectacle of a girl forced to marry a man old enough to be her father, while her heart yearn for her young lover. The finale is one of stark tragedy, for it depicts the heroine dying in the arms of the man from whom, in life, orthodoxy had kept her apart.

Swarnalata who seems at home in both comedy and tragedy, enacts this highly dramatic role with her usual artistry. Handsome Kiran Diwan plays the male lead.

This highly emotional drama was directed by Sadiq. It contains the lyrics of Madhok, set to music by Naushad.

*

Swastik: 3rd Week

FEMALE UTOPIA

PARISTAN is a rollicking satire on extreme femininism. It presents a group of ardent femininists which immures itself in a world from which is barred the male of the species! However, the frailty of human nature causes the hottest fire-brand man-hater of the lot to fall a prey to the virile charms of a member of the opposite sex.

Producer N. R. Acharya has left the normal rut in presenting what is, for Indian films, a novel theme that has emerged with success from the hands of Mahesh Kaul, its director.

Anjali Devi and Pahari Sanyal enact the stellar roles while the rest of the cast is brought up by Kamal Zamindar, Ranjit Kumari and Mona Chatterji.

This picture will please those who enjoy a hearty laugh.

Surat Teachers' Strike Called Off

SURAT, Feb. 2 (A.P.I.): Surat Primary Teachers' strike scheduled for February 11 has been called off.

This is a sequel to a resolution passed yesterday by the Municipal Managing Committee, granting dearness allowance at the rate of rupees 16 and rupees 18 instead of the present rate of rupees 11 and rupees 14 per month to all municipal employees, drawing salary of below rupees 200 per month excepting the scavangers and sweepers who were recently given an increased dearness allowance and had their scales of pay revised. This increased rate of dearness allowance becomes operative immediately with retrospective effect from January 1, 1945 and will entail an additional expenditure of Rs. 50,000 annually to the municipality.

Surat Local Board Restored

SURAT, Feb. 1 (A.P.I.): The Surat District Local Board which had been superceded by the Government of Bombay in 1944, consequent upon the refusal of the Board to carry on the work for "political reasons" was restored to-day to the elected representatives when Mr Premsnankar Bhatt Chairman of the superceded Board took over the charge from Mr Khan who had been administering the affairs of the Board in place of the superceded Board.

It is understood that the superceded District School Board will be restored from April 1

SARAT BOSE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA Feb. 2 (API): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose returned to Calcutta to-day. He is likely to remain here till the February 15 when he will return to Delhi for further participation in the Central Assembly session.

No Surplus Food Grains For Export From Punjab

LAHORE, Feb. 2. (A.P.A.):—Punjab—"The granary of India"—may not be able to export foodgrains to the difficit regions in the country during the next rabi season (beginning April).

Punjab Government's Food Secretary Mr. F. B. Wace said at a news conference today that owing to failure of rains this winter, "the prospects of a surplus rabi crop are gloomy."

Asked whether the Punjab would be faced with famine under such conditions, food Secretary Wace said:

"There would no famine in the province, but it can be that there would be no surplus produce."

"Does this imply that the Punjab will not export foodgrains to the other provinces"?, Asked a reporter.

Mr. Wace said, "the Punjab Government his always been sympathetic to the needs of other provinces. At the same time, it has to look to the needs of the province itself first. Of course, if there is no surplus, how can exports continue?"

He denied the report that Government was contemplating a cut in food rations, but said rationing of forty more Punjab towns "is under consideration."

Indian Languages Newspapers And Newsprint

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Languages Newspapers Association will be held on Monday Feb 4 at 5 P.M. in the office of the Association to consider the newsprint situation.

Mrs. Madhavlal Bhat who has been appointed Justice of the Peace.

Sir Behram Karanjia Felicitated

Sir Behram N. Karanjia was congratulated on Saturday evening, by the Silk Merchants' Association, on his being knighted by H. M. the King-Emperor. Mr. Chelaram of Messrs. Lokumal Satramdas presided and Mr. Framroz of Messrs. E. F. Kavarana and Co., and several other silk merchants eulogised the services of Sir B. N. Karanjia to the Association in the last forty years.

Sir Behram in thanking the members of the Silk Merchants' Association said that at least half a dozen members had made a crore of rupees each in the last war in business. He therefore advised them to use this money in charity or in building suitable premises for the Association.

Diamond Jubilee Of Mrs. Naidu

HYDERABAD (Dn), Feb. 1 (A.P.I.): The Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will be held here on February 13 under the joint auspices of fourteen women's organisations of Hyderabad.

An elaborate programme is being drawn up for the occasion by the Reception Committee consisting of representatives of the various organisations under the presidentshp of Lady Mehdiyar Jung, wife of Nawab Sir Mhdiyar Jung Bahadur, Vice-President of the Nizam's Executive Council.

An address of congratulations will be presented to Mrs. Naidu on the occasion by the women of Hyderabad in a silver casket.

CATARACT

Try Degon's 'EYE-SURE' (Regd.) a guaranteed specific for CATARACT and all other eye-troubles. No risk. Thousands cured without operation. Safe, sure, world-wide reputed and tested. Success guaranteed. Particulars free. Price Rs. 3|- postage As. 12.

DEAFNESS

Partial or total—complicated with head noises and other troubles—how long and what causes —cured radically and permanently in four weeks by our safe, sure, world-wide reputed and tested Herbal home-treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request.

Leprosy & Leucoderma

Acute or chronic-partial or all over the body treated successfully by our safe, sure, world-wide reputed and tested Herbal Home-treatment in four weeks. Particulars on request.

KAMALA WORKS, (B.C.)
PANCHPOTA, BENGAL.

Reliable REMEDY
Dr. W.C. ROY'S
Royapilla
(REGD)
(Famous Since 1869)
for
INSANITY
EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA,
NEURASTHENIA, INSOMNIA, ETC.
S.C.ROY & CO.
167/3, CORNWALLIS STREET,
CALCUTTA

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Hundred young girls wishing Marriage and Correspondence. Full details. Introduction Bureau, Aligarh. (398)

Wanted a well educated smart Hindu virgin or childless widow for a Punjabi Khatri youth, 32 years, highly educated and well-settled. First wife childless and separated. Caste, Province and dowry no consideration. Write to Box No. 664, "Bombay Chronicle."

SOCIAL

The International Lobbies & Correspondence Club, P. O. Asaura, Dist. Meerut (U. P.) offers all facilities and opportunities to its members in pen-friendship, exchange of hobbies, views etc. Annual fee Gents Rs. 2/-, Ladies and Students Re. 1/-. Particulars from Secretary. 711

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted (1) Chief Engineers for our Sugar Mills. Applicants should at least be graduates in Engineering with a distinguished career and must have held the post of a Chief Engineer in Sugar Mills for 8 to 10 years. Pay according to qualifications. (2) Chief Chemists for our Sugar Mills: Candidates should be B. Sc. or M. Sc. with distinction and must have had 8 to 10 years' experience as a Chief Chemist of Sugar Mills. Pay according to qualifications. (3) Machinemen for Shree Gopal Paper Mills at Jagadhri, (Punjab): Applicants must have had at least 6 years experience as Machinemen in Paper Mills. Pay according to qualifications. (4) Apprentices Officers for administrative training: Applicants must be holding a first class Master's degree in Economics or Science or Commerce and must be well-connected, under 24 years of age and gifted with personality, good memory, physique and initiative. M. Coms will be preferred. (5) Apprentices for training as Branch Managers of our Coal Branches: Applicants must be graduates preferably with an additional degree in law and with good physique personality & stamina for hard work. Prior to appointment, selected candidates will have to receive training in our Coal Fields. Apply stating age, qualifications, references, pay drawn in the last post held and the earliest date the applicant can join, by the 15th February 1946 latest to Messrs. Karam-Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. 6453

Wanted immediately an experienced Commercial Artist. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary required. Kamar's Publicity Church Road, Kashmere Gate, Delhi. 752

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans upto Rs. 500/- given against personal signature. Over hundred persons already accommodated. Write for details enclosing self-addressed envelope to Citizen Credit Syndicate Ltd Post Bag No. 1035, Bombay 1. (6280)

Loan Agents to Gazetted Officers Apply to: Mahavir Chopra. 218 Sholapur Bazar, Poona. (370)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency including Kathiawar States. Good remunerations with office and travelling facilities. Only experienced and influential parties need apply sharp, stating past experience, business expectations, etc., to Servants of India Insurance Co., Ltd., Post Box No. 16, New Delhi. (6436)

Wanted Agents and Stockists for Embossers and Stitching machines. Azad Company, Aligarh. (398)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Students—Inter, B. A., B. Com. exams your success doubly assured. Small payment. Professor, write to Box No. 712, "Bombay Chronicle"

Get London American degrees Education Law, Engineering, Philosophy Fee reasonable Bazmeatibba, Reg., Delhi. (9425)

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

The C. C. P. (M) Calcutta invites tender for the following articles:—

ARTICLES	SPECIFICATION.	QUANTITY.
Manganese Ore—	Metallic content should be approximately 50% and maximum phosphorous content 0.1%.	5,000 tons (five thousand)

Tender—Forms No./MP/128527/NI obtainable from his office or from the offices of the (1) C. C. P. (S) New Delhi. (2) D. M. P., Bombay and Lahore. (3) Controller of Supplies, Karachi, Madras and Cawnpore at Rs. 10/- per set to be paid in cash or Indian Postal Order. Money Order coupons must state. (a) Tender number, (b) Name of applicant, (c) Full address of the applicant.

Money orders received without the above information are liable to be refused.

Applicants not already registered on the list of approved contractors of the C.C.P. (M) must state in their applications for tender forms the name of their bankers. Tenders must reach this office on or before 20-2-46. 6519

B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

WANTED TEMPORARY CLERKS

A few vacancies exist for temporary male Clerks to perform simple duties. Prospects of permanency for suitable men. Remuneration Rs. 6/- per day. Apply in person to the Secretary, Electric House, Ormiston Road, from 9 a.m. on Monday, 4th February, 1946.

6520

B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

Owing to the Strike of Clerical workers and the intimidation of loyal workers, the reading of electric supply meters and the submission of bills is temporarily suspended. The inconvenience caused to consumers is greatly regretted.

6521

B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

Owing to the Strike of Clerical workers and the intimidation of loyal workers all the Company's cash receiving centres will remain temporarily closed. Payments should therefore be sent by post to the Company's Office, Electric House, Ormiston Road, Fort, Bombay No. 1. The inconvenience caused to the public is greatly regretted.

6522

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel, imparts expert training Accountancy Shorthand. Typewriting and other commercial diploma courses. Charges moderate. 735

MEDICAL ADLETS

Wanted candidates to qualify as Homoeopathic and Biochemic Doctors. International Institute Aligarh. (398)

Get Medical Diplomas at home:— Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic, Unani. Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College, Kotgarh, Simla. 691

Revolutionary Boon—A real specific unfailing boon for Suffering Humanity from Tuberculosis of all Kinds. Venereal and Skin diseases. Write for particulars to the Frontier Pharmaceutical Works, Bannu (N.W.F.P.), India. 716

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. 6 daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4. Special Calculation Rs. 10. Fulgaliwalla, Ahmed Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. 749

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

Hotel Central, Lonavla. Book early for season. Terms moderate. 764

MISCELLANEOUS

Wanted—Half-tone, and Line Block making Camera, lens, prism, screens with equipments. Apply with details and prices required. Box No. 748, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted help for Free Publication of a Great Invention in Arithmetic. After three years' strenuous and deep Mental work I have invented and perfected a Multiplication method in the last month of January, 1946, by which any Multiplicand can be multiplied by any Multiplier in one line without the need of partial product. It is a dogmatic and world advantageous invention in Arithmetic for all times, and could be spread all over the world, because there is no such method existing in any arithmetic of the world upto this time. It saves time and space and is invaluable to every worker and student of accountancy If any Philanthropist will give me help to the extent of Rs. 10,000/- for its free Publication I will publish his name with his Photo with this new method as the Patron Inventor: Hakim (a sage) M. S Rad. Sailani of Juanpur, Khanbhai Jivaji Bldg., Room No. 3, Bazar Rd., Bandra. 750

NOTICE

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS

(Surplus Textiles & Leather Directorate)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following:—

(1) Jute Hessian Warp Yarn . .92800 lbs. ex-Harbanspura.

(2) Jute Hessian Warp Yarn . . 107200 lbs. ex-Cawnpore.

(3) Packing greased and Grapluted Round MK. II 1/8" . . 33000 lbs. ex-Cawnpore.

(2) The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of the contract laid down in form Con. 117 which can be seen at the offices of the Regional Commissioners at Bombay, Cawnpore and Lahore and Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi.

(3) Sample can be seen at the offices of the Director General of Disposals, New Delhi. The stores can also be inspected at site on permits to be issued by the Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi or any of the above offices on request.

(4) Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR—1775/TEX" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 500/- deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi.

(5) Tender should reach Directorate General of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi by 4 P. M. on 20-2-46.

(6) Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 28-2-46.

(7) Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed by 15th March 1946.

(8) Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

(9) Rates should be quoted per lb. 6535

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

WANTED 300 R. ft. of solid drawn steel tubing 4 1/2" outside diameter in lengths of 6 ft. and above not less than 1/4" thick suitable for making well boring casing. Ready-made casings of these dimensions also acceptable. (Full details and prices should be sent to the Engineer-in-Chief (Construction), East Indian Railway, Calcutta. 6441

OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS

We deal in all kinds of stocks & shares of all markets. Read our "Monthly Share Market Report" which will tell the details. Copy sent free on request. Apply sharp to Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., "Share Dealers' House", Calcutta.

CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

The Bullion Market was fairly steady with moderate buying. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 142/8 and advanced to Rs. 142/13 and steadied at Rs. 142/12. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 91/8 to Rs. 92.

The market finally closed as under:

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Gold	90	12	0
Ready Silver	143	0	0
Forward Silver	143	0	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

The local cotton market opened today at Rs. 446 for March delivery and declined to Rs. 445/8 under scattered selling. At this level there was renewed buying and March advanced to Rs. 448/8. Demand was well supplied at this level and scattered realising checked further improvement but the market was very steady with March quoted at Rs. 447/12.

Towards the close there was slightly increased buying and the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. March	448	4	0
I.C.C. May	456	8	0
I.C.C. July	464	8	0
I.C.C. Sept.	472	12	0

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March Contract is 802 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
March	445/12	441/8	445/8
May	455	451/8	454/4
July	466	462/8	464/12
Sept	472/8	471/8	471/8

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

Tata Ordinary 472, Tata Deferred 2625, Indian Iron 54, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 44/8, Bombay Dyeing 2235, Central India 460, Century 950, Gokak 343/12, Kohinoor 682/8, Simplex 341, Andhra Valley 1847/8, Tata Hydro 216/14, Tata Power 1990, Associated Cement 243, Belapur 255, Bombay Burma (Old) 617/8.

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, Feb. 2.

Cocounts Raw 130, Raw 120, Cocanut Oil 550, Copra Office 352/8, Dilpasand 375, Madrasnottam 375, Goodgooda 340, Pepper Wynaad 390, Country 370, Dryginger Chernad 350, Ernad 335, Coffee Robusta 85.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 1.

March	25.19—07
March highest	25.30+04
March lowest	25.19—07
May	25.18—09
July	25.16—09
October	24.95—
December	24.91+01
January	24.89+01
March	24.86—
Middling Spot	25.82—13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

March	25.27—04
May	25.24—07
July	25.23—05
October	24.98—02
December	24.94—
Middling Spot	25.00—10

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

March	25.27
May	25.28
July	25.26

3rd gay week! INCENDIARY "IT" GIRLS GIVE YOU THE BEST TIME IN

PARISTAAN

Producer Acharya's Gayest Hit

Today: 1, 4, 7, & 10 P. M. **SWASTIK**

GALA PREMIERE ON SAT. 9th FEB.

AGAINST THOSE, WHO RUIN THE NATION'S YOUTH! ----

KARDAR'S SOCIAL ARGUMENT!

SANYASI

Producer-Director: KARDAR
Music: NAUSHAD
Songs: Pt. MADHUR
SHAMIM. Gulam Mohmed Misra and others.

NEXT SAT. AT:

KAMAL

Advance Booking:
From Monday 10 to 12: 3 to 6.
A SUNRICH Release

RANJIT'S Grand Devotional

PRABHU-KA-GHAR

KHURSHID ❖ TRILOKE KAPOOR
BIPIN GUPTA
Director: VAZAHAT MIRZA

4th WEEK **ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 : : Sun. Matinee 1-15.
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30.

CONGRESS MARCH TO VICTORY

Election Successes In Assam & Sind: Desperate Situation For League

NEW DELHI.

Congress everywhere is marching from victory to victory. After the Central Assembly results the reports from the Provinces are bringing a convincing and overwhelming proof of the Congress hold over the masses of India.

ASSAM

Assam was the first province to go to the polls. Judging from the results the Congress Party in the Province has not only done very well, it has swept the polls in many constituencies and left its opponents completely routed. This applies to all the reactionaries, Royists and Communists, most of whom have been defeated and some have even lost their security deposits. The Congress has secured an absolute majority.

BIHAR

The Congress march to Victory in Bihar is no less encouraging. The news received up to date says that forty-seven Congress nominees have so far secured seats uncontested in a House of 152. This includes eight seats won by the Congress nominees for Harijan seats and for the seats reserved for backward tribes.

SIND

In Sind, the Congress has secured 22 out of 60 seats while the Nationalist Muslims have bagged 4. And while all this good news comes from the Congress camps the prospects for the League and other opponents of Freedom and Progress are dark. In Sind the League Camp has been torn with fratricidal feuds. Mr. G. M. Syed, who refused to bow down before the League Feuhrer, has defeated the official candidate opposing him—and this inspite of Mr. Jinnah's personal appeal to Sind voters to "defeat and crush" Mr. Syed.

CONGRESS & HARIJANS

Allahabad has been Ambedkar's Waterloo. Here Dr. Ambedkar's claim that the Congress does not represent the Harijans was smashed. The Congress Harijan candidate Masuriadin topped the list in the preliminary election for the Harijan constituency. He secured 1701 votes. Masuriadin got 115 votes more than all the votes of all the four Ambedkerites put together. Masuriadin's victory gives a direct lie to Dr. Ambedkar's statement and proves that the Harijans are solidly behind the Congress.

LEAGUERS REVOLT

While reports of the League Camp revolts in N. W. F. P. and Sind are still fresh in public mind, from Bihar come many such fresh stories. Internal strife and dissatisfaction over selection of League candidates and stiff opposition in every constituency by Nationalist Muslims. Jamiat Ulema, Congress and Momins have made the position of the League candidates almost exasperating at the ensuing Bihar Assembly elections. Reports from mofussil centres indicate that there have been numerous cases of revolt by Muslim Leaguers against what is alleged to be favouritism shown in selection of official League candidates. In Muzaffarpore Muslim Constituency, the Provincial League Parliamentary Board gave nomination to one Jamil Ahmed but when the Central Board came here, they changed the nomination in favour of Tajammul Hussain who does not belong to the district and is not popular with Muslim masses. Meanwhile, Jamil Ahmed, who had filled his nomination paper, is unwilling to withdraw his candidature and, so, there will be a triangular contest in this constituency—between two Muslim Leaguers and another Nationalist Muslim. And so the story goes. Rifts, revolts, internal strife, discontent against Nawabs and Knights and puppets of the Pakistan Feuhrer.

HINDU MAHASABHA TOO

But Communists and communalists are strange bed fellows and work in queer ways. When Jawaharlalji went to Sind the Mahasabha-Wallas got panicky. Some candidates decided to quietly withdraw in favour of the Congress candidates but others insisted on fighting and the Sabha thought it necessary to send a frantic call to Dr. Moonje. He came but saw his ships sinking. Addressing a public meeting at Sukkur, Dr. Choitram recalled Dr. Moonje's last visit to Sukkur when shortly after he left, riots broke out in the city. "Ask him about the fate of the Hindu Sabha in his own province and how many seats were secured by the Sabha", declared Dr. Choitram. He also referred to the sinister possibility of an alliance between the Sabha men and the Leaguers in trying to set up a communal Ministry in Sind. Such are the ways of the Communalists! An alliance between Sabha and the League! Such strange bed-fellows, because they both fear and fight their common enemy—the Congress, the only organisation in the country which fights for the freedom of India.

COLOURS FOR MADRAS ELECTIONS

MADRAS, Jan. 31, (A. P. I.): It is officially stated that no colours have so far been allotted to any party for the ensuing elections to the assembly and council of the Madras legislature. The returning officers while given discretion with regard to the assignment of colours, have been instructed to meet the wishes of the parties and the candidates as far as possible.

The Congress has asked for yellow, the Muslim League and the Nationalist Muslim Majlis green, Communist party red, Andhra Swaraj party red, the Radical Democratic party red or navy blue, and the Scheduled castes federationn red with white stripes.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FROM POONA DISTRICT

POONA, Feb. 2 (A.P.I.): The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board which met today made the following allocation of constituencies for the Congress candidates who were selected to contest the elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Poona District:—Poona City—Mr. R. B. Ghorpade; Poona City (Women's seat)—Mrs. Sumatibai Gore, Pona East Division—Mr. B. P. Gaikwad; Poona East Division—Mr. Madhavrao N. Meemane; Poona East Division—Mr. B. C. Lagu; Poona West Division—Mr. B. M. Gupte; Poona West Division—Mr. Popatlal Shah. Poona West Division (Harijan seat)—Mr. K. H. Kharat.

The board will not contest any Christian seat but is expected to put up some Muslim candidates. The total number of candidates which the Board has so far put up is 71.

Congress Candidates From Maharashtra

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 2.

Despite mischievous and wishful speculations the Maharastra Congress Parliamentary Board has amicably distributed seats in the Poona City and District constituencies. Mr. T. R. Deogirikar, Secretary of the Board announced that Mr. R. B. Ghorpade, Editor of "Sakal" would contest in the city while Mr. B. M. Gupte (sitting member) would be a candidate from the Poona West Constituency.

While asking the Congress Committees and workers to start the election campaign, Mr. Deogirikar issued warnings against canvassing in favour of individual candidates which, if done, would involve drastic disciplinary action. He urged workers to take special care to secure the success of the Congress candidates from among Harijans.

BENGAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2 (A.P.I.): Mr. Bijoy Singh Nahar (Congress) has been declared elected to the Bengal Legislative Council today from the Calcutta General Constituency, the other candidate, Mr. Ganapati Sarkar having withdrawn his candidature.

There being no other candidate in the field the three candidates from the Bengal European Constituency, Messrs. George Morgan, F. C. J. Steuart and J. L. Nelson were declared returned unopposed to the Council.

From the Calcutta and Suburbs (Mohammedan Urban) Constituency, the only Muslim League candidate, Haji Mohd Yusuf was declared elected.

There will, however, be a contest in the Presidency Division Rural Constituency, between Kumar Biswanath Roy (Congress) and Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee (Hindu Mahasabha) the voting will take place on February 25.

LEAGUER ELECTED TO BENGAL COUNCIL

BURDWAN, Feb. 2 (A.P.I.): Mr. Abdul Rashid (Muslim League) has been elected to the Bengal Legislative Council uncontested from the Burdwan Division Mahomedan Rural constituency.

Mr. Rashid was a member of the outgoing Bengal Legislative Assembly from Birbhum.

Karnatak Congress Chief And Secretary Manhandled

HUBLI, Feb. 1 (A. P. I.): At the meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board this morning, it is alleged, some Congressmen after asking questions manhandled and attacked Mr. Shrinivas Mallaiya and Mr. Rangarao Diwakar, President and Secretary of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee respectively and tried to carry away files and other papers from the office.

This incident, it is stated, has some connection with the selection of Congress candidates by the Central Parliamentary Board to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

CLARION CALL OF PUNJAB PREMIER

"Stand For Sanity And Fair Play"

LAHORE, Feb. 1 (A.P.I.): Malik Khizr Hayat Khan Tiwana, Premier of the Punjab, in a statement to the A.P.I. says:

"General elections which have begun to-day in the Punjab are the test of Punjab's fitness for the cherished goal of democracy, and I hope that in view of the past record of the Province which has successfully worked out provincial autonomy, the Punjab will prove beyond any shadow of doubt that it stands for sanity, fair-play and public decorum.

"I appeal to the voters to exercise their right of franchise with calm and consideration in the true spirit of a Punjabi and trusting in God go ahead with courage and determination. We should fear none because God helps those who care to help themselves."

BARODA PRAJA MANDAL SCORES

BARODA, Jan. 31 (U.P.I.)—The Prajamandal has captured 29 seats out of 31 in the Baroda Dharasabha.

If Muslims do not accept nominations the Prajamandal will be the majority party in the Dharasabha which is expected to meet in the last week of February.

CONGRESS SUCCESS

DACCA, Feb. 2, (A.P.I.): Mr. Hemendra Kumar Das, Congress nominee, has been declared elected to the Bengal Legislative Council today from the Dacca division North Rural General Constituency.

The other candidate, Mr. Surja Kumar Das (Hindu Mahasabha) withdrew from the contest earlier today.

CONGRESS VICTORY IN ASSAM

Muslims Electorate's Reply To League Tactics

GAUHATTI, Feb. 1 (A.P.I.): "The success of Assam in the general election has only given expression to the national will-to-freedom in terms of the basic 'Quit India' demand of the Congress," said Maulana Muhammad Tayebulla, President of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, in an interview on the results of the elections.

"The Congress Ministry in Assam when it is formed, as in other provinces, which will come soon, should be an organ of revolution to further develop the sanction necessary for the national demand of independence", he added. The Parliamentary wing in the provinces should only prepare the ground for the next inevitable step, if the British Government failed to come forward to meet the Indian demand in full.

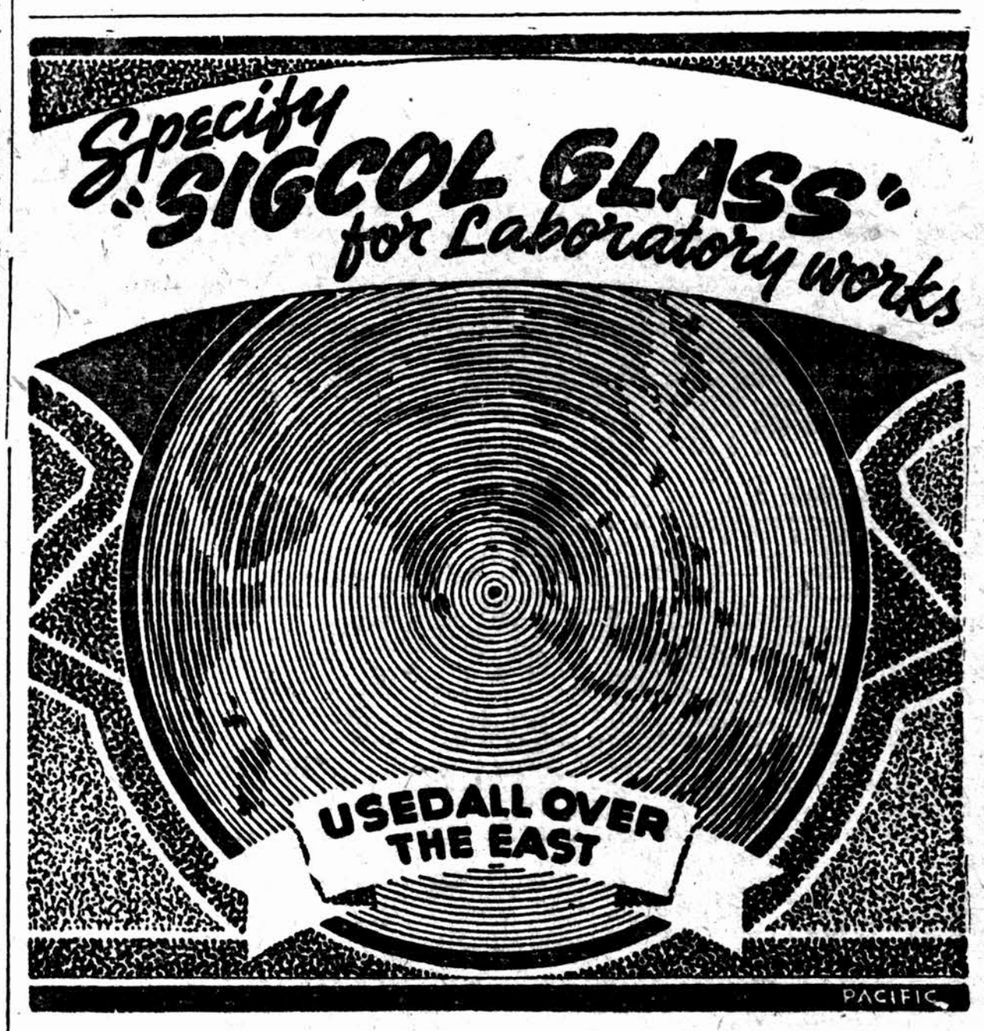
Maulvi Tayebulla said that it was unique and gratifying that the tribals in the hills and the plains, the Harijans, Labour, the Indian planting community, all had responded to the Congress call and had unequivocally given their verdict that the Britishers must quit India.

The President observed that "notwithstanding the extremely disgraceful and un-Islamic violence and vandalism of the Muslim League exhibited during the elections on a mass and organised scale throughout the country and in Assam particularly, and in spite of the coercion exercised by Government officials in active support of the League under the guidance of the caretaker Government of Sir Muhammad Saadulla, the Muslim electorate have, against overwhelming odds, responded to the call of independence. The Muslim heart is sound; and besides the success of the three Jamiat candidates, the difference in voting in several Muslim constituencies between the League candidates and the Jamiat ones have been small. I consider the violence and the anger shown by the League as its life's last flicker. It is my belief that the British must go, and with it, will vanish the un-Islamic League and all the evil satellites of the British imperialism."

MUNSHI WELCOMES BARDOLOI MINISTRY

BOMBAY, Feb. 2. (UPI): Mr. K. M. Munshi has issued the following statement through the U.P.I.—

"I am extremely glad that Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi is now resuming the thread of ministerial work which was snapped when the Congress Ministries resigned in 1939. The country is hungering for self-rule; and the problems facing the country can never be solved without Indian Governments.



GIVES IDEAL RESULTS IN ALL CLIMATES

THE SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO., LTD.

29, Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.

Mobilise Assets Of Br. Nationals In India

MANU SUBEDAR'S SUGGESTION FOR SETTLEMENT OF STERLING DEBT GAINS GENERAL SUPPORT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A. (Central) in an interview to our representative referred to the general support received in the Assembly during the Bretton Woods debate to his suggestion that His Majesty's Government must mobilise the assets of British Nationals in India as one of the methods for the settlement of the Sterling balances.

INDIA FREE TO TAKE ANY LINE

The Finance Member in replying to the debate, recognised the weight of non-official opinion in its favour and said: "When we go to these negotiations on sterling balances, India is perfectly free to take any line it likes, including a demand for part of the balances to be liquidated through the compulsory acquisition of British assets in India. There is nothing at all to prevent them from raising this issue and having it fully discussed."

Mr. Manu Subedar pointed out that British assets in India were in many categories and whatever argument there may be with regard to some of the categories not being called in by His Majesty's Government; there was no ground whatsoever for leaving rupees assets such as cash shares and business properties and stocks in the hands of absentee owners living in the United Kingdom on the analogy of the acquisition of dollars and dollar securities from Indians for the use of the British Government.

IT'S FEASIBLE

"It seems to me feasible and proper and very necessary as an anti-inflationary measure", said Mr. Subedar, "that rupees assets in the form of cast Government securities, shares of joint stock companies and business properties and stocks in the hands of British Nationals in India should be acquired by His Majesty's Government at whatever value they think proper and the owners should be paid in Sterling. These assets could then be sold in India and the notes received may be cancelled against a corresponding reduction of sterling without depriving any Englishman who is engaged in professional or business activity in India of the means of his livelihood.

SIX HUNDRED CRORES

It would be possible for the Government of the United Kingdom to rope in on this account a sum in the neighbourhood of 600 crores of rupees.

"There would still be other categories in which it may be argued that compulsory and immediate acquisition by His Majesty's Government may inflict hardships. Such individual cases may be considered on their merits.

"Likewise, the case of banks and insurance companies would be different from other categories. India has a very strong case for urging that substantial reductions in the current note issue as well as in the sterling debt owing to India should be achieved by His Majesty's Government in this manner in order to save British requotation for honest dealings between one country and another and to lay the foundation for a balanced and mutually acceptable relationship between England and India

FOR BRITAIN'S BENEFIT

"The Sterling balances represent value compulsorily acquired from Indians in the form of goods and services when they were needed in an emergency. Suggestions for scaling down the sterling debt are, therefore, rightly resented throughout India. Longterm benefit to the United Kingdom lies in a just and full settlement.

Says Liaquat Ali Khan:

"Ministry-Making Is Of Secondary Importance"!

League Fighting Elections To Prove Its Sole Right To Represent Muslims

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, and Mr. Hussein Imam, member of the Muslim League Working Committee, arrived here this evening.

The third member of the Muslim League Central Parliamentary Board, Choudhry Khaliquzzaman, who was also scheduled to come, has been held up in U. P. because of the dates for filing nomination papers to the U. P. Legislative Assembly falling on Feb. 3 and 4.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan was received at the Juhu aerodrome by Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh, Gen. Secretary Mr. M. O. Kohli and Mr Ahmad A. Patel, Joint-Secretaries, of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, Mr. A. K. Shaikh, Secretary, Bombay Provincial Muslim League Parliamentary Board, and others.

Mr. Hussein Imam who came from Patna by the Allahabad Express was received by the local League leaders at Victoria Terminus.

NOT BOTHERED ABOUT MINISTRY-MAKING

Asked about the attiture of the League towards the formation of Coalition Ministries in certain Provinces, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan in an interview to Press representatives at the Majestic Hotel where he is staying, said that the question of forming Ministries was of secondary importance.

They were not fighting elections to form ministries, but to show to the world that the Muslim League was the only authoritative and representative body of the Muslims of India. At present they were not bothered about the Ministries.

LEAGUE WANTS TO "LIVE LET LIVE"

The policy of the Muslim League, he said, was to "live and let live." But the policy of the Congress was different. It was to destroy the Muslim League wherever possible.

The Congress he said, wanted freedmo only for the Hindus. The Muslim League wanted freedom both for the Hindus and the Muslims on the basis of Pakistan. He expressed his firm conviction that this was the only way to achieve independence for India.

NO PACT WITH GOVT.

Explaining the policy of the League Party in the Central Assembly during the past few days in siding with the Government on certain adjournment motions, Nawabzada and, that the Muslim League Party decided every question on its merits That, he said, did not amount to forming a pact with the Government or with any other party, as was suggested by a press representative.

WHY ULEMA WON

Replying to a question about some seats being captured by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema in Assam, Nawabzada said that the Jamiat did not fight the elections on the issue of Akhand Hindustan versus Pakistan. The Ulemas won the seats because they made their spiritual leadership an issue. Had they not brought this issue into the picture, he was confident, they could not have won a single seat.

CONGRESS BEHIND NATIONALIST MUSLIMS

The Nationalist Muslims, he said, had the financial support of the Congress. And that made them stand against the official League candidates. Without the Congress money they had neither any chance of success, nor the courage to face their rivals.

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD MEETS TODAY

The Cenrtal Parliamentary Board will meet to-morrow morning at 11 at the Islam Club, Chowpatty.

Each appellant, out of a total number of 60 will be granted an interview by the Board if the appellant so wishes. The candidates selected by the Provincial Board will also be given opportunity to state their cases. The Board will meet for two days.

RESHUFFLE EXPECTED

Muslim League circles indicate a reshuffle in the Karwar, Broach, Belgaum, Thana, East Khandesh and of one seat in the Bombay City Constituencies.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan is expected to fly to Karachi on Feb. 5 after the conclusion of the Board's meeting.

'I AM SERVANT OF YOU ALL'

M.Lie's Pledge To Impartial Approach To All Problems

LONDON, Feb. 2. (A.P.A.): Dr. Trygve Lie of Norway, taking office to-day as the first Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation, pledged himself to an "Impartial Approach" "to all international problems and conflicts that may crowd upon the Organisation in its efforts to build a secure world peace".

Addressing a meeting of the United Nations' representatives, M. Lie said: "We may find difficulties and obstacles facing us; but the harder the task, the higher the price, and it is the future of the whole civilised world that is at stake".

"I am the servant of you all", M. Lie said, "and you can count upon my impartial approach to all your problems. I am determined to merit your further confidence through my work for the cause of the United Nations Organisation"

PERMANENT H. Q. OF U.N.O.

N. Greenwich-Standford Area Recommended

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuter): The Special U.N.O. Commission which was sent to the United States to decide on a site for the permanent headquarters of the United Nations Organisation recommends the North Greenwich-Standford area in the extreme western end of Connecticut.

NEW YORK INTERIM SITE

The U.N.O. Commission recommends New York city as an interim site of the U.N.O. until facilities are ready in a permanent area.

U. S. Intermediary To Meet Mahatma And Wavell

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. (U.P.A.): "Daily News" Columnist Danton Walker today reported that General of the Army, George Marshall, is expected to meet Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, and Mahatma Gandhi to help and mediate in India's political problem

Walker said that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was "on his way from India to Indonesia to confer about their common fight for freedom"

BARODA'S 154 for 4

BARODA, Feb. 2. (A.P.I.): Baroda had made sixty runs for the loss of three wickets (Y. Sheikh 25) at lunch time to-day in the match between Baroda and Kathiawar in the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy. Girdhary of Kathiawar took two wickets for six runs in three overs.

SCORE AT TEA

At tea, Baroda had made 154 runs for four wickets, Vijay Hazare (batting) 35, Nimbalkar (batting) 17, Gulmahamad out 40.

MUDALIAR CALLING INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE?

LONDON, Feb. 2 (UPA): It is understood the U.N.O.'s Economic and Social Council, chairmanned by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, is taking the initiative in sending out invitations to an Internatonal trade conference.

Informed sources believed that "such procedure would be more appropriate and better received than one nation or group of nations calling such a conference."

B.E.S.T. SCHEDULED CLASS EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE

Bus And Tram Services Handicapped By Stoppage Of Work

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

Though ostensibly the strike of the scheduled class employees of the B.E.S.T. Company, which began this morning, seems as though it has not proved as effective as it was sought to be, the inside story is quite different

When asked by a representative of this paper this morning, and official of the Company was rather emphatic in stating that the strike had fizzled out. His version was that the higher authorities came to the office early this morning and saw that the routine organisation was not disturbed. They are said to have engaged a number of girls to carry on the work of the striking clerks.

One thousand one hundred and thirty-five employees have gone on strike and their replacement by a few girls has it is learnt not been of much avail

This morning as a sequel to the strike the early tram services were largely handicapped. The tram and bus traffic during the day suffered badly and both the services were rather irregular and did not run to schedule.

If the strike continues for a couple of days more, it is feared that much inconvenience will be caused to the public both with regard to traffic as well as electric lighting.

Another Feather In Congress Cap

R.A.F. Officer Leaves London For India To Contest Elections

CUTTACK, Feb. 2. (U.P.I.): A cable has been just received by the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee from Ranjit Singh who has been selected as a Congress candidate, for the forthcoming elections, intimating that he left London and would reach Calcutta on February 2.

It might be mentioned here that Ranjit Singh who is a Zamindar in Orissa, went to London to study Law and became an (R. A. F.) Officer on the outbreak of the War. In the words of a member of the Congress Working Committee "the selection of Ranjit Singh as a Congress candidate has added another feather to the Congress cap"

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. (Reuter): Workers paid by the hour at General Steel Plant in Utah—the largest United States steel mill west of Mississippi—have accepted a fifteen cent-an-hour wage increase offered by the company, which is a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.

THE INDIAN 'MUTINY'

Its Character

(By ASOKA MEHTA)

IV

English writers are in the habit of dismissing the rebellions just a sepoy Mutiny. Sir John Seeley, for insance, brands it as a "wholly unpatriotic and selfish Sepoy Mutiny with no native leadership and no popular support." A great historical event seldom admits simple labelling. Different, even contradictory, strands go into the making of it. Though men respond to varying urges, it is, however, not difficult to discover the common rhythm that disciplines and dominates them What were the varying notes of the rebellion, and what was the dominant rhythm?

The Sepoys were undoubtedly the main-stay of the rebellion. They bore the brunt of the struggle to break the coils that imprison India. They prevented the wave of wrath against the Government from dispersing into a spray of futile gestures. They gave backbone to the resistance, became its shield and spear. They naturally sought to assert their importance, as witness the following proclamation announced by beat of drum at Banda:

"Khalk —e—Khuda
Mulk —e—Padshah
Hukm —e—Sipah"

National Uprising :

Besides the Sepoys, millions of Indians participated in the rebellion. "In the roll-call of the killed, their names alternate with the Sepoys." The latter, it must be remembered, joined the rebellion not to redress some grievances of service, but with the clear determination to use their disciplined strength to free the country.

There are many indications testifying the insurrection to be not just a mutiny but a national uprising.

The revolt took place everywhere in the name of one sovereign and under his flag. Ex-rulers, like Nanasahib, the Begum of Oudh, the Rani of Jhansi, Khan Bahadur Khan of Bareli, all led the revolt and occupied their quondam positions but only as representatives of the great Mughal. His overlordship was not just recognised, but there were sent to him as the suzerain regular reports and tributes Every regiment mutinied with the cry: "To Delhi, to Delhi." The Emperor was the psychological as well as the political focus of the rebellion; he was the commonly accepted centre of allegiance

The rapidity with which the revolt progressed, the vast area over which it spread, prove that it enjoyed, in that area at least, strong mass support. At many stations, Mirath and Aligarh for instance, the Sepoys were egged on to action by the citizens. Those who sided with the British had to face popular obloquy and often, as at Patna, social ostracism. Those who could not openly resist the British resorted to non-co-operation. General Havelock could get no boats and boatmen to ferry his soldiers across the river. At Cawnpore, the labourers, pressed into service by the British, stole away at night out of the camp. Anson's troops marching to Delhi bound "the natives of every class, fankers, tradesmen, contractors and coolies trying to keep aloof." Where the British power was overthrown, the populace promptly armed itself; In Rohilkhand, for instance, the Sepoys were sent under General Bakhat Khan to Delhi, while the local defence was taken over by a militia recruited from the civilians.

Communal Unity :

The decisive evidence showing the national character of the rebellion is the note, of communal harmony it struck, the spirit of mutual accommodation it evoked in both the communities. The Government had hoped to tide over the crisis with the well-worn policy of **divide et impera.** Sir Henry Lawrence wrote to Lord Canning (May 1,1857) "I shall watch for the differences of feelings between the two communities." When the news of the rising reached Russel Colvin, the Lt Governor of Agra, his first impulse was to mobilise the Marathas, at Gwalior and the Jats at Bharatpur, against their "traditional enemy". The communal antipathy, however, failed to develop: Aitchison ruefully admits. "In this instance we could not play off the Mahamadans against the Hindu." (Aitchison: **op cit.** 77) The Government failed because the **entente** was desired by both communities, each strove to conciliate the other; the leaders vying with one another in tolerance and mutual respect.

In the course of a proclamation. Khan Bahadur Khan, Nawab of Bareli announced: "The Mussalman chieftains have all agreed, that should the Hindus join them in extirpating the Englishmen in India, they will cease to slaughter cows. Should the Hindus join them, the Mussalmans will look upon the flesh of cows with the same horror that they feel at seeing pork." The Emperor did not wait for the Hindus to join; to conciliate them he prohibited cow-slaughter forthwith. The Oudh sepoys joyfully wrote from Delhi to their comrades at Barrackpore: "The Emperor has ordained that no more cows should be killed in the land"

More important than this prohibition was the offer made by the Muslim Emperor to Hindu Rajas—the unique offer of abdication. In a letter in his own hand to the Rajas of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Alwar, etc. the Emperor wrote :—

"It is my ardent wish to see that the Feringhi is driven out of Hindustan by all means and at any cost. It is my ardent wish that the whole of Hindustan should be free. But the Revolutionary War that is being waged for the purpose will not be crowned with success unless a man capable of sustaining the whole burden of the movement who can organise and . concentrate the different forces of the nation and will unify the whole people in himself, comes forward to guide the rising. I have no desire left of ruling over India, after the expulsion of the English for my own aggrandisement. If all of you native Rajas are ready to unsheathe your sword to drive away the enemy, then, I am willing to resign my imperial powers and authority in the hands of any confederacy of native princes who are chosen to exercise it." (C.T. Metcalfe: **Two Native Narratives** 226)

The Hindus evinced equal anxiety to conciliate the Muslims. In his very first proclamation at Cawnpore, Nanasahib declared his allegiance to the Emperor, and the flag he unfurled was the crescent flag (as also his ancestral **Bhagwa-Zenda**). In all his correspondence, including his letters to Maharaja Jung Bahadur of Nepal. Nanasahib used the Hijri era. His confidential adviser, who was also his principal Secretary of State., was Azimulla Khan. Hindus and Muslims worked together, their blood flowed to intermingle: all differences were forgotten.

Religious Elements .

These facts add up to a picture whose lineaments are authentically national. The Sikh betrayal came only after the tide had turned against the rebels "Sikhs enlisted", wrote Aitchison, "but not in great numbers. They held back until Delhi had fallen and then recruits came in thousands" The Government were perturbed far more by the national character of the rising than by the Sepoy Mutiny, far-flung and formidable though it was The repression was aimed mainly at breaking the **Morale** of thy PEOPLE: "Lord Canning's mercy was always chiefly in favour of the Sepoys: he judged much more harshly those of the civil population who had been led into acts of rebellion." (Sir George Campbell: op.cif i. 283)

The war was fought as much for **Swadharma** as for **Swaraj.** Religious grievances formed an important ingredient of the dynamite that caused the explosion. A "**maulvi**" and a "**pundit**" used to be attached to every regiment to minister to the spiritual needs of the men. Many of these 'Maulvis" and "Pundits" were won over to the revolutionary cause, and some revolutionaries had smuggled themselves into their ranks. Fakirs are reported to have played an important part in the espionage service of the rebels.

Though religious feelings strengthened the courage and composure of the rebels, it did not, thanks to communal understanding, make them fanatical. The Christians, for instance, suffered not because of their religion but because of their avowed sympathy with the enemy. English educated Indians, particularly Bengalis, suffered equally, and for the same reason, at the hands of the rebels: "Those natives," we are told, "who had been taught English were generally, and those who were converted to Christianity were invariably loyal." (T Rice Holmes op cit. 143)

The rebellion reflected the social ethos of the time. It was informed with traditional as well as modernist ideas. Any assessment of its character must carefully review the duality at its core

Though religion heightened the appeal of the revolution, its content remained predominantly political. Its leaders were temporal, not spiritual, spokesmen of society. The overthrow of British authority was everywhere succeeded by the return acclaimed by the people, of former rulers. Not only the rulers, the ancient Zamindars also returned. In Oudh and the N.W.P. the revolt assumed a mass character because of the support Zamindars offered it.

Feudal Upheaval :

At the time of the annexation, two-thirds of Oudh was in the possession of 272 **taluqdars.** Of them only seven stood with the British during the Mutiny.

In the N. W. P. where the land laws had pulverised the old nobility, neither the former owners nor the tenants were reconciled to the parvenu proprietors. The Mutiny was attended by "a considerable unauthorised disturbance of possession of land and other real property in the N W P. The parties whose possessions had been forcibly disturbed had been chiefly persons who had acquired their title to the property at public sales, held either for the recovery of the Government revenue or in the execution of the decrees of the civil courts. The persons by whom they had been dispossessed had been for the most part. the former owners, whose proprietory rights had thus become extinguished. The dispossession of the legally installed proprietors having been once effected, it would appear that in almost all cases the raiyat-tenants paid the rent to the dispossessors." (Alexander Duff: op cit 189)

The rebellion was thus led by the traditional leaders As in all mass upheavals, there was in 1857 destruction of Government records and documents and a revolution in proprietory rights. The revolution, however, was a return to the earlier and traditional relations In ejecting "the moneyed classes who had supplanted them, the old proprietors were assisted by their former tenants." (G W Forrest: opcit iii, p. xxi;) The revolt for this reason was a feudal upheaval

But in history, as in nature, there is no complete reversal, no exact devolution A mass movement has never a simple trajectory Its course, as also its impulsions are modified with its momentum Even the greased cartridges whose introduction in the Army had supplied the spark that kindled the mine of discontent into the great conflagration, were later "used without hesitation or thought of defilement against the Englishmen." (Edmund C. Cox: A Short History of the Bombay Presidency (1887) (348) So vast, so cataclysmic a movement could not escape the impress of new ideas, and the Mutiny does show progressive-democratic traits characteristic of modern times.

Democratic Features :

The rebel Governments set up at Delhi and Lucknow possessed certain modern and democratic features. The Government at Delhi "seems to have been a sort of constitutional milocracy. The King was King and honoured as such, like a consitutional monarch, but instead of a parliament, he had a council of soldiers, in whom power rested, and of whom he was in no degree a military commander. No Arabic or Persian names forms or terms appear to have been introduced , but, on the contrarys English terms and modes of busines, were generally adopted. All petitions seem to have been presented to the King, but the great authority to which all of them on all matters were referred (by order endorsed on the petition) was the "Court", a body composed of a number of colonels, a brigade-major and the Secretary. All the colonels, etc. were Sepoys who had made their mark." (G. Campbell: op. cit. ii. 356).

As the King of Oudh was a minor, the administration was vested in a Minister and a Council of State. The Council was formed by the late King's principal servants, the chiefs and taluqdars and elected representatives of the Sepoys. In the new army, the Sepoys elected their officers, and the officers chose the generals. (J. Talboys Wheeler: India Under British Rule. (1886). 265.) The disparity in salaries was not half as glaring as in the British Indian Army. Under Nanasahib, the pay of a colonel and a major was the same—Rs. 500, and an ordinary **sawar** received Rs. 21 a month. The Mutiny thus spelled a certain levelling and democratization.

Weaknesses :

These influences clashed with the feudal urges of the rebellion. It will be recalled that one of the grievances set out in the **Ishtahar** was the levelling effect of the British courts. "on the institution of a suit by a common raiyat, a maid servant, or a slave, respectable zamindars are summoned into courts, arrested, put in jail, and disgraced" The rebel zamindars were, therefore, unlikely to welcome an extension of the egalitarian pretensions of common rayiyats or the sepoys. The leaders who had ejected the new proprietors without a twitch of conscience, when it came to property rights as such were their fanatical upholders. When certain sepoys wanted to burn and destroy Government papers, Raja Kunar Singh stopped them saying, "If you destroy them, after the English are driven out of the country, there will be no proof of the amounts due from one party to another." A contemporary writer noted that not a few of the rajas "were wise enough to see that a servile war, an uprising of the lower against the higher classes, would not answer their purpose." (The Calcutta Review: (1888). 64.).

The Mutiny, thought it supplied a vent to "all those who were discontented or in debt.", could never become an authentic "slave uprising. with its leadership, its dominant ideology, and the surroundings in which it occurred, such a **volte face** was not easy But it succeeded in giving the propertied classes an uneasy feeling; they felt storms, not of their making, gathering in the sky and clashes of suppressed lightning disturbed their peace The mere possibility of the **volte face** was enough to send recreant rajas into the "safe" British camp

The rearguard heroism of feudalism, the incipient upsurge of mass awakening, inchoate aspirations of nationalism and a burning sense of religious and social oppressions were mingled on the palette from which the portrait of 1857 was painted.

(Copyright).

REWARD £ 500

You Can Be YOUNG IN 24 HOURS

"OTOGEN" (VITAMIN TONIC) makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. It is useful for loss of vigour, impure blood, mental and physical exhaustion. It gives good appetite and increases weight from 5 to 10 lbs within a week. The roses return to your cheeks and your appearance is improved 100%. The brilliance and lustre on your face will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. **OTOGEN** improves your looks puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips. It darkens the whitish grey hair permanently for life and gives natural new teeth to the old men.

OTOGEN was tried in **SWITZERLAND** upon an emaciated male patient aged above 100 years. Only by one month's regular use of this marvellous preparation that patient of 100 years age gained the health of a 30 years young man and has recently married a young wife. The actors and actresses of **HOLLYWOOD** are active, young looking and charming by the use of this medicine even at an advanced age of 80 and 90 years and they are enthusiastically working on the stages. The use of **OTOGEN** by females in their prime of life guarantees up to the last days of life neverfading charms of youth and preserves school-girl complexion all along. For Males in their period of youth Otogen wards off premature old age. retains the jet black hair, a bloomy face and a robust health throughout and makes one feel and look several years younger than the actual age.

OTOGEN was once put in a glass tumbler for a long time and that **GLASS TUMBLER** turned to be an unbreakable one and could not actually be broken to pieces though severe strokes had been blown on the same. It has been tested and approved by thousands and thousands in **ENGLAND** and is now available in India. Commence taking **'OTOGEN'** immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel and appreciate the effects of taking **OTOGEN**.

In order to popularise **OTOGEN** in India the price is to be Rs. 5/- only for a very short period after some time its original price of Rs. 30/- will be charged. Order to-day for tomorrow may be too late as there is limited stock.

GUARANTEE:—A Cash Reward of £500 shall be awarded to any scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of (THIS) most wonderful invention.

NOTE—Unlike other Rejuvenators "Otogen" is the only one of its kind which yields equally splendid results even in the extremes of heat of Tropical Summers as in winter or any other mild and temperate climate.

Under the burning heat of summer Sun when you are at Zero Otogen is also an Excellent Restorative.

NOTE: For speedy and permanent results please use our **ROYAL OTOGEN** containing extra strong, rare, and costly ingredients.

Prepared for Ruling Chiefs, Princes, Nobles and High-Class Gentry.

Price Rs 25/- per box. Packing and Postage Free.
(Royal Otogen contains double the quantity than the ordinary Otogen)

OTOGEN LABORATORIES
27, NICHOLSON ROAD, LAHORE.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Bombay Stockists:—

1. Marshall & Co., 171, Hornby Road, Bombay: 2. M/s Perry & Co., Ltd Grant Road, Bombay 7: 3. M/s P Harkisondas & Co., Ltd 314-316, Lamington Road, Bombay: 4 M/s Vora Bros, Princess Street, Bombay: 5 M/s Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Junction, Bombay, 6 P Ramanlal & Co., Princess St., Bombay: 7 M/s Akbarally Ebrahimji, Sir P Mehta Road Bombay 8 M/s Atlantic Stores, Colaba Causeway, Bombay: 9 M/s Powells Limited, Lamington Road, Bombay 4: 10 The Grand Pharmacy Charni Road, Tram Junction, Bombay: 11 The Oriental Pharmacy, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4: 12 M/s Jethalal Monji & Co., Lalbaug Bombay 12: 13 The Lalbaug Pharmacy Post No 12 Bombay: 14 M/s D Macedo & Co., 250-51, Main Road Poona 1: 15 M/s Mannu & Co Chemist Surat: 16 M/s Chimanlal Chunilal & Co., Chemist, Princess St. Bombay 17 The Cosmopolitan Stores, opp. J. J. Hospital Bombay 8

FREE CONSULTATION

We have also made arrangements for the treatment of all complicated diseases by a qualified Medical Authority where personal attention is devoted to every individual case.

Consultation Hours:—Week days 6 to 9 P.M., Sundays 3 to 6 p.m.

Those who cannot attend personally, may send details of their diseases and they will be given Free Consultation.

All our Remedies are tried and admitted effective by thousands of sufferers

SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

(Continued from Page 7)

however great he may be in his own department, cannot necessarily be a successful captain. He has to train and toil for it on the field itself. Experience counts a lot in this respect. 'Pat' cannot lay any claim to such leadership. Merely because he is a Prince is no qualification. As I have said before, since we have not got a better skipper than Vijay, he should be invited to lead again. But for heaven's sake, don't make a worse choice!

Another surprise is the selection of the manager. Everybody expected that Homi Contractor with his practical experience on the cricket field and long and intimate association with players from all parts of the country would be entrusted with the job. But Parkaj Gupta has bowled him out with his superior tactics!

DULEEP SHELVED FOR TONY DE MELLO!

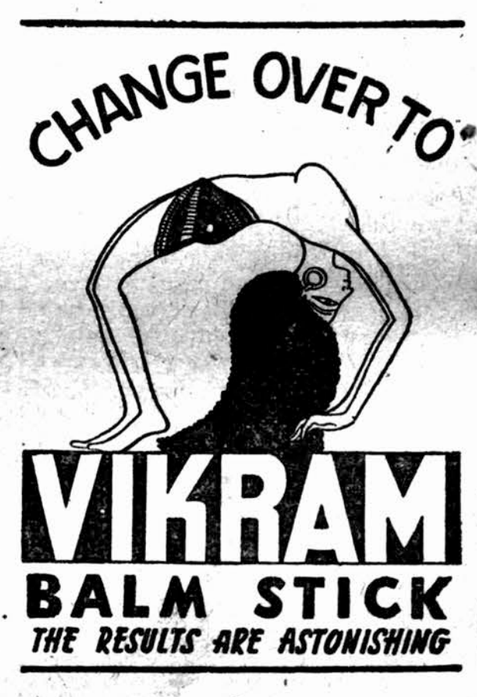
But the wonder of wonders is the appointment of Tony de Mello, ex-Secretary of the Board of Control—to whom we owe a good deal for the last mess—as a selector. When we have a man like Duleepsinhji to help us, I cannot understand how de Mello could butt in. Evidently, there was a dead-set against Bombay at the last meeting of the Board of Control. But why? What has Bombay done to the rest of India to merit this injustice? If this is allowed to remain, I am afraid it will have serious repercussions which will affect Indian cricket most adversely. The absence of Duleep is a distinct loss to the Committee. So it must be rectified.

WHY WEST INDIES NOW?

I do not know why the Board of Control should have been in such a hurry to invite a team from the West Indies next year. Nobody knows the state of cricket now prevailing in that little island. It is true that in the pre-war period they might have given our boys a good run for their money. But then it must be remembered that the old stalwarts like Leavy Constantine are out of the field. We ought, therefore, to wait till we hear that they have produced new stars to take the places of the old. It is an expensive journey all the way from the West Indies. Unless a fairly strong side comes to our shores, the visit may prove financially ruinous to the Board of Control and the provincial associations. It may be wiser to wait for a year or two to see how the land lies before making any commitments.

ATHLETES FOR BANGALORE

A large number of athletes representing this province, led by J. Jameson, will make the journey to Bangalore this week-end to take part in the All-India Olympic Games which will be held there next week. It is gratifying to note that financial considerations have not come in their way of their trip. I know how difficult it is for our men to lower the colours of the Patiala representatives who are given special training and other facilities by their State, under the direction of the Maharaja of course, to reach their Zenith. Bombay will however lead the women's section as usual. I have no doubt Banoo Gazdar and Suraiya Currimbhoy will bring back the laurels home. Will our men follow their example and try to improve on their last performances? I wish them all complete success.

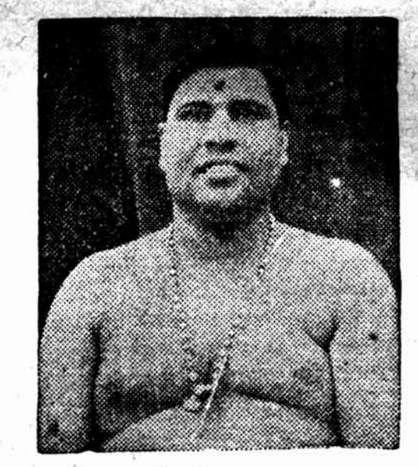


RAJ JYOTISHI

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER & TANTRIK PANDIT HARISH CH. SASTRI, JYOTISHTIRTHA

President, All Bengal Astrological Association.
HOUSE OF ASTROLOGY 141/1-C, RUSSA ROAD, KALIGHAT, CALCUTTA.
Just East of Hazra Park. Phone: South—978.

This great Scholar is well versed in Eastern and Western Astrology. Those who are coming in close touch with him are fully appreciating the effects of his Spiritual and Tantrik rites which he gained by propiating Mahamaya SRI SRI SIDHESWARI by deep meditation.



Many prominent persons of India and other countries—England, France, America, China, etc., have honoured him with testimonials for the Great Pandit's merit. Those who believe in Sastras may test his wonderful powers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed by his Wonderful Jewels:

SHANTI KAVACHA: It brings peace of mind, happiness in family, ensures success in examination, increases mental and physical power. The wearer of this Jewel issaved from all sorts of troubles as it pleases all evil stars Ordinary Rs. 3. Special (ready action) Rs. 20 only.

BAGALA KAVACHA: It helps to gain success in occupation to get promotion in service to attain prosperity. By wearing this charm the great men irrespective of caste and creed and even the ordinary people have attained success. Ordinary Rs. 12. Special (ready action) Rs. 45 only.

NRISINHA KAVACHA: It helps to cure ladies ailments etc., etc. Ordinary Rs. 10. Special (ready action) Rs. 29 only.

AKARSANI KAVACHA: It creates permanent friendship with any friend or foe. Ordinary Rs. 12, Specal (ready action) Rs. 50 only.

A few of the Respectable Persons who have experience of his wonderful predictions, accurate calculations, Palmistry and Tantrik rites.
Maharajadhiraj Uday Chand Mahatab of Burdwan, His Highness Raja of Dhenkanal (Orissa); Mr. Fazlul Huq, Ex-Premier, Begal; Mr. K. N. Dalal, Mg. Director, Nath Bank Ltd.; Mr. Babulal Choukhani, Proprietor, Bharat Luxmi Studio, Calcutta; Mr. Rohini Kumar Choudhury, Minister, Assam Assembly; Colonel Gobinda Shamser Jung Bahadur, Raja of Nepal; Mr G. D. Khaitan Merchant, Calcutta and Bhagalpore; Rai Bahadur Suraj Das, Viceroy House, Delhi; Mr. Bul Bul Desai, Director, Amar Pictures, Bombay; Mr. Boniface, I. Ejogu, West Africa; Mr. A. Chandler, England; Mr. P. R. Das, Bar-at-Law; World famous dancer Mr. Uday Shankar, etc.
Besides these, many other respectable gentlemen and women of India and abroad have been charmed by his honest services.

CONSULT HIM TO-DAY OR WRITE TO.

Let us talk it over —

"Festivals! Why on earth do we have festivals?" That was a harassed father bursting on a public holiday when bedlam was let loose in the neighbourhood. From the look on his face it looked he would have done anything to scotch from the earth festivals of all kinds, if only he had his way!

In fairness to him, let me tell you that he wasn't either a kill-joy or an impossible Puritan who can never enjoy the mirth and merrymaking on a festival day. Far from it! On the other hand he grudged the unimpressive ceremonials which these days mark even the most colourful of our ancient festivals like Id, Christmas, Dasara or Divali.

In the modern high strung life, the old festivals have come to mean merely wasteful feasting and subsequent lazying on the particular days. And this, in the opinion of father, is demoralising to the young people in schools and colleges and should be done away with by those high-ups who have taken unto themselves to educate and mould the citizens of the future.

* * *

Now, these festivals, though they may not mean much to the film and race-going city-dwellers, have become a part of our social life. Let us therefore see what we can do about our Divali, Christmas or summer vacations which range from three weeks to two months and more. We certainly, cannot do away with these, for, in the first place they are meant to break the monotony of school or college life. Secondly, they are meant as a period of rest to the students as well as the teachers before they start on the work for the new year.

These objects, may be, are fulfilled in the case of the teachers but what about the vast number of students? While a few of them take to their text books with vengeance most of them pack up their books for the vacation and pass their time just doing nothing in particular. Really speaking, this defeats the object of the long holiday. It tends to slacken the mind!

After all, can we not act on the precept of the great soldier, Napoleon, who said "change of work is the best possible rest"? It will be worthwhile to arrange short excursions into the nearabout villages and let our youths learn at first hand what village life and its problems are. Many of our schools do arrange 'trips' for the students, but they are mostly picnics or sight-seeing tours. We need something substantial like youth camps where they can learn first aid, sanitation, citizenship etc.

This, however, can be done if only our educationists can work out something like a general plan. Fortunately we have training centres run by the Kasturba Fund Trust which will be of great help in showing how to arrange short courses especially for our high school and college girls. Here is something which the various women's organisations can do by undertaking to open such training camps.

*

The self-appointed benefactors of India who refused passage to her illustrious brother to visit Indonesia for the safety of his person, had done their level best to prevent Vijayalaxmi from going to America—for their own safety of course! Later on, however, they showed chivalry by allowing her to proceed for "purely domestic reasons."

But the moment she launched her coast to coast hurricane lecture tour the British propaganda machine in the State was shaken to the foundation! While world affairs were being discussed at San Francisco, she managed, side by side, a big showdown on her "domestic mission" which had brought her there. Well done, *bari behen*.

And now that she is back home we shall know more about the success or failure. What is it? The two statements made on the eve of her departure from Washington and after her arrival home are so confusing. Is the New World interested in our problem or not? Whatever it may be, one thing is clear, we have to make it our own primary interest!

—*Leela*.

Women In Office

By DR. EDITH SUMMERSKILL, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food

I have always been called a feminist because I have identified myself with movements concerned with the overthrow of those giants which still haunt the lives of women—prejudice and custom. It is curious that I should experience such great satisfaction in contributing to the downfall of these enemies of women, for I had a father who believed in sex equality, and I have a husband who has never discouraged my activities outside the home.

But the fact remains that I am particularly glad that the British Broadcasting Corporation, from whose studios I am now speaking, and your own Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, have co-operated so that someone from the United Kingdom can be heard in this series of talks on 'Women in Office.' The part that women can play in public life is a subject very near to my heart, and evidently it is one about which those in India are also thinking a great deal.

Being a doctor and a Member of Parliament, I find it difficult to forget what women endured in order that I might enter two professions which for centuries have been exclusive to men. I remember that before I made my maiden speech I looked up at the gallery in the House of Commons, from which the suffragettes had made some of their most violent protests, and I found fresh courage in recalling what those splendid women had suffered in the cause of freedom.

More than twenty-five years have passed since women were given the franchise, yet today there are only twenty-four of us in a House of Commons of 640 members. Three of the twenty-four are members of the Government. Ellen Wilkinson is Minister of Education, and Jennie Adamson is Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions. Both of them are able and efficient women, who have worked long and hard in the Labour movement, and are now experiencing the satisfaction of framing legislation along the lines they have advocated for many years. I myself have the honour to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, which is presided over by Sir Ben Smith.

Functions of the Various Ministries.

We now have Departments of State which, between them, affect the lives of citizens in a great variety of ways. One Ministry plans cities; another houses; a third controls furniture and clothes; and the Department to which I belong is responsible for that most important of all rooms in the house, the kitchen, and the stocking of the larder.

In a Government of this kind there is a great job for women who can speak from practical experience. They know the kind of houses and furniture and clothes the housewife needs; women understand the practical problems of running a home and cooking meals for a family; they know how a labour-saving kitchen might be planned in our new houses.

But although women have a special interest in the home and all the ancillary problems, we have in the House of Commons many who take a special interest in foreign and industrial affairs, and indeed, are regarded as authorities on these subjects. That is why I am glad there are women in Parliament, and women in the Government.

Now, here in Britain, we have recently held local government elections, to choose members for our city and town councils. Thousands of women stood as candidates, and the proportion of women to men on our local authorities is much higher than in Parliament; though the number of men candidates both for Parliament and local government always far exceeds that of women. You must remember that the women for the most part are either single, married and childless, or middle-aged with a grown-up family. A young married woman with a dependent family, however able she may be, finds it difficult to take a political career in her stride.

Of the twenty-four women in the House of Commons today, only two or three of us have children of school age, and I must warn any of my young married listeners, who are contemplating trying to run a home and take an active part in public life, that your attempt will fail unless you possess a co-operative husband, and know a fine woman who will devote herself to your children.

I have been blessed with both. I cannot over-emphasise this particular difficulty with which every married woman politician is faced. The maternal instinct cannot be stifled, and unless a woman is an unnatural sort of creature she cannot concentrate on work outside the home and be oblivious to the needs of her family.

I confess that during a long night-sitting in the House I have often crept out to the telephone just to find whether Michael's cough was better or if Shirley got wet in coming home from school.

During the war my husband served in the Army for five-and-a-half years, and I evacuated my children from London to the country; and, while I was consumed with the anxiety which beset us all in the war years, I found for the first time I could sit in the House of Commons through wearisome debates without the growing impatience which I knew was in part due to my desire to get home to the family.

I do not know of any woman of moderate means and with dependent children who has been able to serve in the House of Commons when her family lives in a constituency many miles from Westminster, although there are hundreds of men members who are in this position.

In countries like Canada, where vast distances separate the capital from the constituency, these difficulties peculiar to young women members are aggravated

But while the mother who is raising a family has little spare time, there is no reason why she, whatever her domestic ties, should not give a few hours a week to serious reading, or attending lectures or meetings concerned with the work of the world in which she lives. Too many women think that a mother's responsibilities end when she has adequately fed and clothed her offspring.

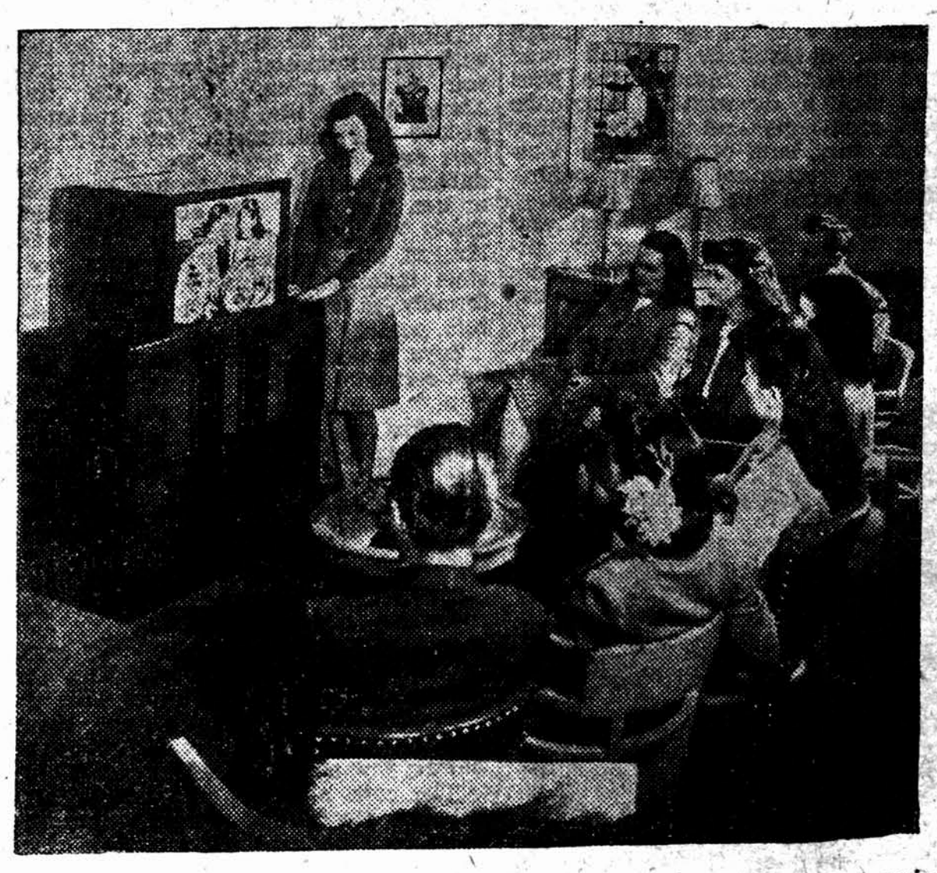
Women with No Interest in Problems Outside Home

As the years pass she becomes a little aggrieved when she finds herself treated by her husband and children as a lovable domestic worker. She has herself to blame, for she has neglected to keep herself well informed; she has prided herself in the past on leaving questions outside the home to the husband, and to those women whom she believes are trying to ape men.

Middle-age and more leisure give her time to think and discover her mistake. She is still active, mature, and experienced, but ill-equipped for anything but the chores. Of course this does not apply to all women. The large number of women candidates who have recently contested our local elections were mostly middle-aged; they had found time in their busy lives to keep abreast of affairs, and when the time came, when the children were grown up,

(Continued on Page 6)

BETTER TELEVISION RECEIVER



The Radio Corporation of America, well-known U. S. electronics concern, has developed a new television receiver for post-war markets. The set has a viewing screen of 21 1/3 by 16 inches (54 by 41 centimeters), about five times larger than those of pre-war sets. The image, reflected from the cathode ray tube to a spherical mirror, back through a plastic correcting lens, then by a flat mirror to the screen, is free of the distortion that characterized earlier sets. Previously, images were either shown directly on the rounded end of the cathode tube or reflected on a mirror above the tube. The combination of increased image plus absence of distortion means far less eyestrain to the onlooker.

Women's Page

For Housewife's Attention

Onions come so handy for flavouring a spicy dish. But they have the bad habit of retaining their obstinate smell on your hands after peeling them. No amount of soap will take away the smell completely from your hands. So here is just an easy way to clean your hands. Rub a little mustard on the fingers and palms and wash with cold water. There won't be a trace of that awful odour any more.

* * *

Have you noticed your finger nails after you have thoroughly washed your hands when your kitchen duty is over? Look at the nail end near the fingertips. There is the yellow of the **haldi** and the black of the ash from the **sighri**. Take small piece of lime which has been squeezed and rub it over the fingertips. "You'll be surprised how quickly lime cleans your nails.

* * *

To remove fishy smell from the saucepan, put into it used tea leaves, pour a little water in the pan, allow to stand for ten minutes or so, and then wash the usual way.

A GENERAL JUSTIFIES HIMSELF

"WHY SINGAPORE FELL" by General H. Gordon Bennett, Thackers Rs. 7/14.

The collapse of Britain's Empire in the Far East within nine weeks of the Japanese blitz has already provoked a number of books. Most of them are in the nature of an autopsy and the conclusions drawn by the authors vary directly with their prejudices and antecedents. Howsoever piquant reading they may make, they hardly succeed in passing a convincing judgment.

General Gordon's book is likely to add to the controversy centering round the fall of Singapore, Britain's allegedly invincible bastion in the Pacific, as he himself was one of the top-ranking officers entrusted with the Malayan campaign. Thus in no sense does it profess to be an impartial or objective presentation. Frankly it puts Bennett's own case before the world and is a justification for his escape from Singapore on the eve —or the morrow—of its surrender. It would have thus been better to call this book. "Why I escaped from Singapore.' But the final curtain has already fallen on that particular episode with the findings of the court of inquiry appointed by the Australian Government.

General Bennett has found better opportunity to wield his pen in these pages than he did to do his sword in the jungle of Malaya. His narrative is in the form of a diary and it is thus at once intimate and outspoken. The presentiment of final defeat seems to have dawned upon the General's mind early enough in the Malayan campaign and he has harsh things to say about the lack of supplies, the general unpreparedness and the appalling amount of red tape which harmstrung everybody and everything.

The publisher's blurb says: 'It is only by reading between the lines that we realize the part the author himself must have played." If this is meant to be a compliment the reviewer disagrees.

J.

BETWEEN TWO STOOLS

"VERDICT ON ENGLAND" by K. L. Gauba, the Lion Press Lahore. Rs. 6/12.

It is a pity that the author of this book has attempted a colourable imitation of Beverley Nichols' notorious "Verdict On India" from the jacket design to the style. Imitation, it is said, is the sincerest form of flattery, while Gauba's verdict is meant to be a "tu quoque" to Nichols. If this book is meant to be a reply to "Verdict On India", it has run completely off the rails and is meaningless. If it was meant to be a real verdict on England, it should not have been cast in the present cheap mould.

Mr. Gauba has thus fallen between two stools. This book in fact is a sore disappointment even to Gauba fans, who expected far more hot stuff from the author of "His Highness" and "Uncle Sham." The observations on England and its natives are neither very original nor very profound and the presentation is laboured. There are no doubt to be found here and there a few home truths and thrusts.

Mr. Gauba, of course, knows his England well having spent some years there as a student. He had also the honour of visiting it afterwards as a member of the Empire Delegation. He is thus far more competent to deliver a verdict on England than the blundering Beverley was on India. And he would have certainly produced a far more readable book if he had not been bitten by the copy-bug. He has an observant eye and a caustic pen, which could have been put to better purpose. As a serious rejoinder to "Verdict On India", it is a failure and as a return bouquet to Britain it is not flippant and sexy enough. D. F. Karaka's "I Go West" still remains the oustanding effort in that genre.

The reviewer's copy is allegedly from the third impression. Still there are any number of typographical errors in this volume while pages 190 and 191 are transposed! Either this is the first printing or the publisher is guilty of inexcusable negligence.

GANDHI AS A HUMAN BEING

"A SHEAF OF GANDHI ANECDOTES by G. Ramchandran, Hind Kitabs, Price Re. 1/4.

The number of books on Gandhiji is legion. But in the mass of pretentious fomes on Gandhi the Mahatma, the Saint, the Philosopher, the Politician, the Prophet, the Demi-god and—occasionally—the Villain, we seem somehow to miss Gandhi the human being altogether. Fortunately Gandhiji has written his own inimitable autobiography—"My Experiments with Truth", which will convince posterity that he was no Avatar, but a descendant of Adam and Eve.

Mr. Ramchandran has compiled in this slender volume fifteen authentic anecdotes from Gandhiji's life, which shed light upon the different facets of his personality. They in no sense portray Gandhi as a superman and one is perfectly welcome to disagree with his conduct in any particular incident as Charlie Andrews did in his typical manner on one of the occasions depicted in these pages.

This is the best merit of this book. Otherwise it would have been fatally easy for a man as intimately connected with his subject as the author is, to weave an angelic aura around Gandhi. Gandhiji has too great a sense of humour and the warm-heartedness that goes with it to need any legends, which are mostly lies.

Whatever the pandits may say about the Mahatma, here is indeed a very likeable personality presented to us in this sheaf.

—N. J.

Sheer Nonsense

NONE SHALL LIVE: By K. R. Rao, Kitabghar, Rajkot, (Rs. 4-12).

Of this book one reviewer has said "For Sheer Nonsense I have not come across anything that could equal this book." No reviewer could but heartily agree with him. Trying to ape Wilde or attempting to depict human frailties like Tolstoy or Gorky "Bystander" or Doestovsky leads the author into a morbid ranking on love and sex. The orphan hero is driven into actions to which the knowledge of his father-in-law's erstwhile frailties opens the door; with immunity he murders his wife and resorts to a depraved specimen of the other sex—with the philosophy of "NONE SHALL LIVE"! One wonders what purpose is served by wasting good paper and ink on such "Sheer Nonsense." B. G. L.

MARATHI BOOKS

"Classification of Marathi Literature" by S. R. Ranganathan. N. K. Publishing House, Poona.

Raosaheb Ranganathan is always a stimulating writer on Library subjects. In undertaking the present adventure. he has forestalled the efforts of Marathi knowing librarians by whom this type of work should properly have been undertaken.

This small book is divided into nine chapters of which chapter 3 gives six propositions of the Science of Library Classification with special reference to Marathi books. And then the author goes to show how the Colon Classification is more suited for this purpose than the Dewey Decimal Scheme. Not all Librarians will agree with him in this.

J.

BOOKS

(By K. L. Gauba.)

VERDICT ON ENGLAND	7 [illegible]
FAMOUS TRIALS FOR LOVE AND MURDER	5 0
HIS HIGHNESS	4 8
SOUR SWEETMEAT *J. J. Carlsson*	4 8
IRAN TO-DAY—*A. B. Rajput* ..	3 0
WAIL OF A VIOLIN *K. Appasamy*	3 12
WHITHER, BARBARA? *J. J. Carlsson*	4 8
THE VULTURE—*B. Gargi*	4 0
WISDOM OF THE PROPHET *M. Amin*	2 0
INDIA'S CASE FOR FREEDOM *C. V. H. Rao*	2 4
SAYINGS OF THE PROPHET *M. Amin*	1 4
GOVT. OF INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY—*C. V. H. Rao*	0 12
SCIENCE AND ART OF INDIAN MUSIC—*R. L. Batra* ..	3 4
BEHIND THE MUD WALLS *Freda Bedi*	5 0
BENGAL LAMENTING *Freda Bedi*	3 0

Sold By All Booksellers, or direct from the public.

LION PRESS, LAHORE.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Here is the story of a Russian heroine, sent for you by Shri Rangildas Kapadia. The heroine's name was Zoya Kosmodemyanska. When Germany declared war on Russia, not the old Russia of the Czars but the new Russia of Lenin and Stalin, she was roused to a man to defend her homeland.

Thousands of Russia's youths left their schools and colleges to join the Russian forces to fight the enemy; boys and girls just out of their teens formed themselves into guerrillas and gave their lives to defend mother Russia.

The enemy was showering death on the Russian soil; village after village was being devastated; the soil was soaked in Russian blood. The Nazi hordes like a devastating hurricane rushed from one end to the other through this land of the Free Russians were retreating, leaving behind "scorched earth" in enemy hands.

Russians, old and young, men and women, vied with each other in putting up a stern fight against these savage hordes and bravely faced the Nazi atrocities. "Death or Liberation" seemed to be the motto of every Russian; "Do or Die" was his or her determination.

It was at this hour that Zoya in her High School heard this call of the Mother. Bidding good-bye to her studies, she left her home to join the guerrillas. She valued her country's freedom more than her life. Russia must not at any cost be allowed to fall into Nazi hands was the firm resolve of the Russians; but they were overwhelmed, and the Germans were intoxicated with their initial victory.

Donned in sheep-skin and armed with an automaton, Zoya wrought havoc in the enemy camp. On the threshold of life, her face radiated ardour and enthusiasm. She had her hair cut like a boy. No risk, no danger could ever shake her courage, or her iron will. But one day, brave Zoya fell into Nazi hands. She was hanged, and hanged in the worst possible manner. Russian villagers were forcibly gathered to witness her heroic death.

Zoya is dead but her martyrdom will live eternally in Russian memory. Zoya is now to Russia her Joan de Arc. Russians are a hero-worshipping race and they have raised memorials to this heroine, as to their numerous other heroes, who have engraved their names in Russian history in letters of gold.

* * *

Sister Hira Wagle feels that you will enjoy the following trick:—

Ask your friends to drop a cork on the table in such a way that it immediately stands on end. This is not easy and you can watch them making several ineffectual attempts before you show them the secret.

The cork must be held horizontally between finger and thumb, and it must also be held only a very few inches above the table. When dropped from this position, it will land on its end and should not fall over.

Most people will hold the cork upright before letting it drop, and this method always fails.

* * *

Then, a little joke, sent by sister Perin Bharucha:—

A teacher received the following letter from the mother of one of her pupils:

"Dear Miss——, Please don't give Abid any more homework. That sum about how long would it take a man to walk 40 times round Flora Fountain caused his father to lose a whole day's work. Then when he'd walked it you marked the sum wrong."

* * *

It is not quite necessary that you should be in Bombay to join Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Boys and girls upto sixteen years, without the distinctions of of caste, creed or colour, and belonging to any place, can get themselves enrolled in this great Brotherhood as Members or Companions. Elders, too, taking interest in children's welfare activities, can become Associates or Patrons.

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms of the Association from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps only for postage. You are certain to feel proud of having joined this great Brotherhood of the boys and girls of India. Waste not any time—Drop a line immediately, right now!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Brother Ranjit.

Brother Ashwin.

Brother Rajendra.

Sister Hanshad.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Neglected Talent Of India—How To Encourage It?—Art Gallery For Bombay—Indian Paintiings In Exhibition—Minature Bengal In Bombbay—Municipal Theatre Comes At Last—Funtions Of Music Conferences—Post-War Planning Without Art!

Recently Bombay got a rare opportunity to witness the works of the ancient as well as contemporary artists in two exhibitions. The Vikram Exhibition of Indian Culture, which appeared to the "Times of India" as "an antiquarian's show rather than a demonstration of national culture", but which gave to the Governor of Bombay "a fuller realisation and mental picture of India's culture heritage", provided to Bombay a panoramic view of the glorious past of the country. It was followed, after a brief interval by the Bombay Art Society's annual exhibition—an exhibition of the works of contemporary artists.

Poor Hereditary Artists!

The artists and architects who, as the Vikram Exhibition showed, were the makers and builders of the India of yore have bequeathed the precious legacy of their art traditions to their descendents. But the dead are admired, the living are ignored—a curious logic to which should be attributed the stagnation of the currents of Indian Arts and the consequent chaos in the world of art. The state should be primarily held responsible for the invidious distinctions of artists and for the distressful plight of their class which is known as the hereditary and untrained.

Art societies have mostly encouraged the artists who are known as trained. The high-priests of revivalism, where duty it was to bring the descendents of the ancient artists back to the forefront of the art world, have usurped their legitimate place and left them to their own fate. Supercesion of the persons entitled to be in the vanguard of the art movement seems to be the first principle of revivalism. It was, therefore, refreshing to note the plea, made by Sir Cowasji Jehangir in his speech at the inauguration of the Bombay Art Society's annual exhibition on January 17, for encouragement to the hereditary artists and craftsmen.

How To Help?

The hereditary talent, though neglected has not petered out. Those, who have inherited it and who are struggling to keep the wolf from the door, are scattered all over the country. Help to them, as observed by Sir Cowasji, will be help to art in the right direction. Ways and means should be devised to organise their communities and to bring them to the fold of the art-movement. To begin with, separate sections should be allotted to them in the art exhibitions and then exclusive displays of their works should be held in cities at regular intervals.

But such artists need much more encouragement than their introduction to the people through exhibitions. Museums and art-galleries, which have been acquiring for their collections examples of the art of ancient and contemporary trained artists, should recognise also the hereditary artists as contemporary and should allot space to their outstanding works for permanent exhibition. At the same time arrangements should be made for the sale of such contemporary products. The demand will, in the long run, lead to the re-efflorescence of the neglected talent.

Art Gallery

Bombay should be grateful to Sir Cowasji Jehangir for his magnificent donation of Rupees four lakhs for the construction of an art gallery for which the Government of Bombay has given free land. Philanthropists, who give donations for the construction of cheap-rent houses reserved for their communities and for other charitable purposes will learn from the noble example set by Sir Cowasji that donations of large amounts can be made for art and cultural institutions. Sir Cowasji is a great patron and connoisseur of art; and the gallery which will bear an indelible impress of his public spirit, generosity and love for art will stimulate the progress of art be it the product of the trained or untrained artists.

The Bombay Art Society of which Sir Cowasji is the president continued to hold its annual exhibitions on an All-India scale during the war. This year's exhibition had the cheerful appearance of a first peace-time display. Improvement in varying degrees in the quality of exhibits was evident in the different sections. Visitors who are accustomed to judge art by the names of artists and not by its merits, might have missed their few favourites, but since the exhibition was organised as a display of art and not as a parade of artists, it did not show any sign of dullness or depression by the absence of any frequent participant.

Bengal In Bombay

The exhibition has a separate section of Indian painting to which the maximum contribution is made by the local Indian artists. Bombay is recognised as a centre of training in and has developed its own traits of Indian painting. It was, therefore, an eyesore to and had to encounter attacks from Bengal because it challenged the latter's claim to All-India leadership in art. Bengal's wrath still flares up spasmodically and without any provocation. In the meanwhile the artists of Bombay who belong to the school of Indian painting are now disturbed by the noise of a miniature Bengal in their immediate vicinity.

These artists were and are still accused by a few imperious pedants of their blind faith in the past and of their apathy to the present, but some of them have proved themselves to be surprisingly alive to the realities of the day and to be capable of recording them in paint while remaining loyal to the country's traditional technique. Good examples of such a new type of work were on view in the Bombay Art Society's exhibition, but now such and other paintings are superciliously condemned as illustrations and chocolate-box wrappers and their authors are, thereby, offered a gratuitous affront by those who are making frantic efforts to impose their unwanted dictatorship on the art-world.

Challenge To Fault-Finders

With all its wealth and variety the section of Indian paintings obviously challenged the absurd verdict that the exhibits, with some exceptions, looked like illustrations or chocolate box wrappers. The painters of the Indian school should stand on their own legs, and should consider it below their dignity to shine in the lustre of artists who are boosted as great masters in interested quarters. They should go ahead undistracted by disturbing noises from any direction and with the conviction that those who are indulging in adverse criticism on their efforts without the understanding of Indian art have much to learn from and nothing to teach to themselves.

The work of Indian painters is essentially creative and should be appreciated as such. Being a pioneering venture it is not unlikely to be free from defects, but the same can be corrected by sympathetic attitude and friendly advice and not by vague observations and sarcastic remarks characteristic of the so-called 'friends of Indian art' The Indian painters who have the means to hold their one-man exhibitions in the Taj Mahal Hotels or Cricket Clubs and thus to find clientele in fashionable circles are not many. To the majority of them the Bombay Art Society's exhibition is the chief forum in which they can submit their works to the judgment of the public; and this year they have found a good response from the public in the sale of exhibits.

Municipal Theatre

The Municipal Theatre about which a proposal was accepted by the Corporation of Bombay long ago is now sanctioned. With the acceptance in toto of the budget proposals for the year 1946-47 the Corporation has sanctioned a grant of Rupees two lakhs for it. There seems to have been a negligible opposition to the proposal. Mr. Naushir Bharuca, who spoke on the budget on January 22, is said to have remarked that the Corporation is possessed of squandering mania and to have referred to the theatre as one of the symptoms of the disease diagnosed by him. He declared the demand for the theatre as a stunt in view of the existence of sixty-five theatres in the City.

But Mr. Bharucha should be told that these theatres are Cinema houses and that none of them belongs to the Municipality. Mr. S. K. Patil rightly said in reply that the theatre is a pressing necessity and that the demand of the public for dramatic art can be met by such a theatre and not by the cinema houses. He must have startled the oppositionists by adding that the amount of Rupees two lakhs was a token grant and that the theatre would cost at least Rupees ten lakhs.

With the sanction of the grant the Municipality has recognised the provision of artistic and cultural amenities as one of its obligations. The Corporation should be congratulated on having developed a progressive outlook and on having accepted the demand of the public. To be worthy of the first city of India the theatre should be monumental in design and modern in equipment whatever be its cost. The year 1946 seems to be auspicious to Bombay as it has, in its very beginning, brought to the latter an art gallery and a municipal theatre.

Music Conference

To the North of India, the music conference generally means a festival of music, but to the South it is practically a conference with a platform for lectures, discussions and exchange of views in addition to music. The North should follow the example of the South and provide a platform in the conferences so that the people can get the opportunity of acquiring some knowledge of the theories and principles of music and of discussing the same with musicians.

The Music Academy of Madras, which holds a conference every year, brings laymen and specialists togegether on its platform in a novel manner. It invites connoisseurs or scholars to inaugurate the conference and musicians to preside over it. The last conference, which was held in December, was inaugurated by Raja of Ramnad, who is a scholar and a patron and connoisseur of music, and was presided over by Brahmashri Maharajapuram Vishvanath Aiyer who is a well-known musician.

In the course of his inaugural address the Raja of Ramnad emphatically declared that music should not be made mercenary. Musicians in the past, he said, were able to develop their talents because they were provided above want by the Royalty. The patronage extended to them by Sabhas and circles does not relieve them of the anxiety of earning livelihood and does not give them sufficient time to develop music. The Raja of Ramnad, therefore, suggested that the wealthy persons should take the place of the Royalty and keep musicians above want and that the Sabhas should propagate their music.

Save High Technique

High music, both in the North and South, will survive the danger of suppression by the light and cheap varieties and film-songs if the talented and capable musicians are provided above want by princes and wealthy persons. Also musicians, who themselves are rich (and there may not be many), should stick to their high standards and refuse to come to compromise under pressure from any quarters. The task of rescuing high music from the

Sangeet Kalanidhi Manarajapuram R. Viswanatha Iyer, who presided over the 19th conference of the Madras Music Academy.

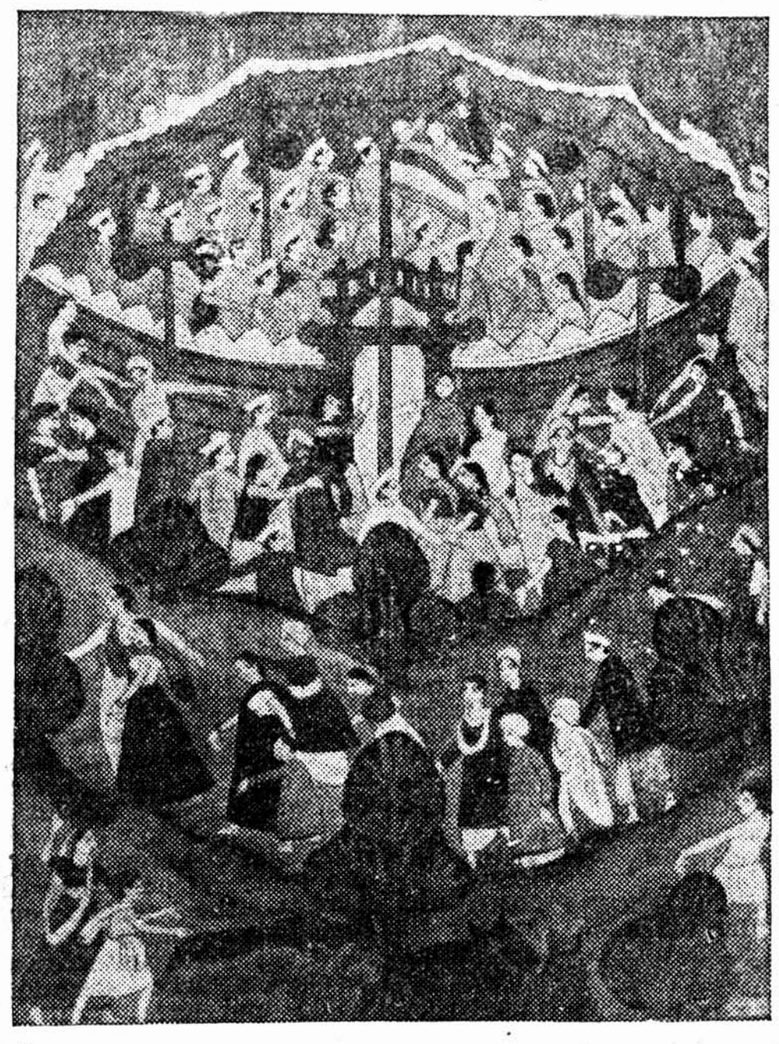
danger with which it is faced is most difficult, but it must be undertaken by the patrons and musicians and shared by the All-India Radio.

Where Is Art?

While declaring open an exhibition of art at New Delhi on December 29 Sir John Sargent, Educational Adviser to the Government of India is reported to have said "we pay too much attention to the technicians and scientists, but take little interest in the aesthetic development of the people." Here if "we" is taken as the Government, the neglect of the aesthetic development of the people should be attributed to the little interest shown in it by them. Technicians and scientists who have, of late, emerged as the favourites of the Government cannot take the place of artists and designers, but art still continues to be a pet aversion of the rulers of India.

Sir John is further reported to have observed that art must have its proper place in the future planning of the country. Will art be ever called upon to play its legitimate role in planning? Such a question will not seem to be irrelevant or inopportune in view of the fact that so far art has not appeared on the horizon of the post-war planning front at New Delhi. What Sir John has said is perfectly true, but he is not known to have worked out a scheme for art also

A. I. C. C.'S 1945



Artist: L. P. Pai

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

"We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil.....We believe also that if any Government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain complete independence....."

—INDEPENDENCE PLEDGE (as originally taken on January 26, 1930).

★

Nothing is born, it has been said, without shrieking and blood —and certainly not Freedom! Freedom movements all the world over, and down the ages, have had their baptism of fire. There is no record 'yet' of a revolution having been achieved by non-violent means. Looking back at the history only of the last few centuries, we find that France, America, Ireland, China and many other lesser known republics all had to wade through blood to reach the goal of Freedom.

Viewed against this historical perspective, what happened in Bombay on January 23 (Netaji Subhas Bose Day) and later throughout the Independence week appears to be but a minor episode

At a time of acute political tension and popular upsurge, the knave and the knight, the bully and the patriot, the 'goonda' and the revolutionary, all get hopelessly involved and tangled in a confusion of motives and actions. No doubt the atmosphere of insecurity and violence inevitable in a period of political ferment favours the desperados—political as well as non-political! It is difficult to sift the chaff of opportunism from the grain of sincere patriotism

And yet, after the dust and din and heat of a revolutionary epoch has died down, only the major and significant trend of the popular movement is remembered, while the ugly sores and abcesses and aberrations of body politic are forgotten. We preserve and cherish the memory of the martyrs in the cause of human freedom and progress, while time erases even the names of all but the most important killers and exploiters.

As I look back on the events of the last one week, I am sorrowfully conscious of the deplorable aspects of the situation—the unnecessary loss of human life, injury to body and mind, the provocation of the worst in mob instincts, the tragic waste of splendid energy, the arson, the lootings, the shootings and beatings. But I am also aware of the inevitability of a crisis like this—or a series of similar crises—in the context of world history. And while no one with any sensitivity can view with equanimity the violence and the bitterness, it is no use losing one's balance and imagining the heavens have come down.

★

There were certain features of the situation, however, which deserve a more careful examination.

Firstly, there is the usual 'muddling' of the police. I was present near Prarthana Samaj that day and saw with my own tear-gas-filled eyes the manner in which Sergeants and policemen were beating up perfectly innocuous passersby. A lathi charge or a tear-gas attack cannot be described as a punitive measure, for there is no way of distinguishing the wrongdoer from the innocent pedestrian. It is rather an instrument to frighten and 'terrorise' the people into submitting to the Police orders, however unjust they might be.

The fact that on the Independence Day a procession of unprecedented magnitude passed peacefully right through the city is proof enough that NOTHING would have happened on Subhas Day, too, had not the Police provoked the people by placing restrictions on the procession. Indeed, during my 11 years stay in Bombay, I have never yet seen a single political procession (when it has been allowed) resulting in a fracas or riot. It is only when the tide of impatient humanity represented by a procession is sought to be curbed and damned that unpleasant consequences follow.

★

Where Were The Leaders

The second important issue arising out of the recent city disturbances is the conduct of the local Congress leaders. Was it not their duty to be present when and where the procession was stopped and to have remained there with the crowd through thick and thin? If only they had been present, the police would have thought ten times before launching their indiscriminate lathi and tear-gas attacks. Certainly they would not have lightly opened fire on a procession led by distinguished Congressmen any of whom might be a Minister, even Home Minister in charge of the Police Department, within a couple of months! Nor would have the people, even when provoked retaliated with violence on such a scale, or allowed 'goondas' to spread a reign of terror.

But, it seems that the will 'to do and dare' in our leadership has been considerably watered down since the days when a Nehru bore baton attacks on his body (during anti-Simon Commission demonstrations) and a Ganeshshanker Vidyarthi (of Cawnpore) gave his life trying to pacify an infuriated mob during a communal riot.

We are all human and need not necessarily be heroes and martyrs. It is not an easy thing to bear a lathi blow without flinching, much less to stand by your post of duty when bullets are flying about. And yet hundreds of students in Calcutta (and quite a few in Bombay, too) displayed this unusual courage. Is it fair and honourable of the leaders to leave the burden of sacrifice only for the 'followers' to carry and bear?

★

This Road Leads To Fascism!

The third aspect of the situation which has pained one along with other ordinary Congressmen and women was the unwarranted, unprovoked attack on the Communist Party Headquarters on Sandhurst Road and the "People's Age" press which was smashed to pieces and then set on fire.

Both Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru have condemned in unequivocal terms this wanton attack on the persons and property of a political party. That is good so far as it goes. But I think the time has come for the leaders of the nation to ponder over and analyse this latest menace to personal and political freedom. Is a man or party to be forcibly prevented from proclaiming what he (or it) regards as truth, at the point of a pistol or a lathi? Are our political controversies to be resolved by the counting of heads in an election or the breaking of heads in a free fight? In this direction lie gangster politics, denial of reedom. Fascism!

Coming as it does after several other similar dastardly attacks on Communists and Communist Party organs, one cannot take the Bombay crowd's action to be either accidental or isolated? On Netaji Subhas Bose Day, Communism or anti-Communism was not the issue. No speaker at the Chowpatty meeting had said anything which could even remotely be construed as incitement to bitterness or hatred for the Communists. How then did a crowd of three thousand appear suddenly at the Corner of Sandhurst Road just as the Police happened NOT TO BE PRESENT THERE? And why should they have behaved as they did—breaking open the bookshop, smashing the press, setting fire to the building, and hitting any individual member of the Communist Party who happened to come within the lahi-swinging distance? It has been said that hooligans were responsible for this outrage, but what particular interest COULD the hooligans have in attacking the premises of a political party?

No. I have said it before and I say it again that I suspect a sinister design in these and similar episodes. Someone is exploiting the explosive situation to pay old scores and to make his own economic situation unassailable. Not the Congress leaders, of course. Not the I.N.A. heroes—Neither Shah Nawaz nor Dhillon has uttered a word against the 'Reds'! Then who is inciting and encouraging these attacks? Who profits by them? Need one again emphasize the obvious? Or is this pointer enough to warn the Congress as well as the general public to beware of allowing our genuine differences with Communists being exploited by the agents of reaction who seem to stop at nothing—not even arson and murder—to gain their ends.

★

The Gallant Dhillon

Two interesting personal sidelights help somewhat to relieve this grim and sordid affair.

A Communist friend who was present at his Party Headquarters at the time when it was besieged and attacked by the hostile crowd tells me how the otherwise meek-looking 'Red' artists and intellectuals—a poet like Sardar Jafri, a singer like Reddy with his famous deep bass voice, the lawyer Chari and the frail Majnun-looking writer Sihtay Hasan!—took up lathis to defend themselves and their Party H. Q.

★

The same friend told me of the splendid manner in which Captain Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon suddenly appeared in front of the Communist Party Office at a late hour of the night and was mainly instrumental in averting a most critical situation when a menacing mob of several thousand stood poised for the final assault on the 'Communist Stronghold'. The hundred and odd 'Reds' then present in Raj Bhuwan (most of them already wounded) were hopelessly outnumbered and one shudders to think of what would have been their fate had not the I. N. A. hero appeared in person to disperse the violent mob.

I have heard more than one Communist paying unstinted tribute to the courage, presence of mind and quality of leadership displayed by Dhillon on this occasion. When words failed he wielded a stick to restrain the surging crowd and finally succeeded in persuading them to go home.

This episode is of more than passing interest. It is at once a tribute to Captain Dhillon's sense of duty and a vindication of the high purpose of the Indian National Army of which he was an officer. At the same time it should be an eye-opener for Communist and anti-Communists alike. To the former it should be a corrective of the hard and bitter things which, out of a sincere but unbalanced hatred for the Japanese fascists, they have said or written about the I. N. A. and its leader. The latter, on the other hand, should revise their own fanatical and unbalanced hostility for the Communists.

Dhillon's was at once a gallant and big-hearted gesture, a gesture worthy of a hero!

An English party in Switzerland decided to ascend a very small peak in the neighbourhood of their hotel. Though the climb was no more than a strenuous walk, a guide was engaged, and when the party assembled it was noticed that one of them carried a totally unnecessary rope.

The guide, nodding gravely towards the rope, inquired, politely: "M'sieu is going to skeep—yes?"

BATTLE OF HEREDITY VS. ENVIRONMENT

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

Hidden behind the confusion of world conflict is a still-unsolved scientific problem to which a definite answer must be obtained before the human race can settle down to a rational solution of its difficulties. The problem concerns the extent to which two principal factors, heredity, and environment, are responsible for the present welfare and advancement of the human race.

There are principal schools of thought, each going to an extreme viewpoint and each, as a result, being only partly right,. One credits good environment with being the factor that is responsible for creating excellent qualities in the individual and the other gives credit to inheritance

A highly significant long-term research project which should give some decisive answers to moot questions in this field has been undertaken by the Rockefeller Foundation, which has appropriated $282,000 for the first five years of an investigation that will be carried on at the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory at Bar Harbor, in the State of Maine, in the United States.

Studies will be carried on to determine the genetical basis of personality traits in mammals, particularly intelligence and emotional variations. The purpose of the investigation is to gain knowledge that will be applicable to human problems, but it will be necessary to make the experiments with animals, as human beings grow too slowly and cannot be subjected to the rigorous conditions of control that it will be necessary to impose to study the effects of single factors

Dogs of many breeds will be studied in the early part of the investigation, which then will be extended to sheep, goats and other animals. Dr. C. C. Little, director of the Roseo–e B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, announces. Out of this laboratory have come researches which give support to both schools of thought. One inquiry, for example, resulted in developing a breed of mice that was entirely free of cancer out of a strain in which cancer was the principal cause of death. This was done on the basis of the gene and chromosome theory of inheritance. Another inquiry demonstrated that at least one form of cancer is transmited through the nursing milk and is entirely independent of the genes and chromosomes, putting it more in the field of environment.

The dog, Dr. Little points out, presents an excellent subject for study, for this species contains a vast array of varieties and strains all of which trace back to an original wolf ancestor. Man throughout the ages, with only an intutional knowledge of the laws and mechanisms that control the transmission and creation of physical and personality traits, has altered the descendants of the wild wolf until a great number of breeds have been produced, all varying in size even more important, exhibiting a tremendous range of highly specialized patterns of intelligence and emotional response.

It is these highly specialized emotional patterns and intellectual capacities that Dr. Little intends to investigate to ascertain whether they are linked to the genes and chromosomes or whether they have some other origin. Extensive experiments have been made previously in the Stockard laboratory at Cornell on the inheritance of physical traits and on the production of dogs of amazing shapes and sizes.

"Human life as it can be measured and recorded consists of a partnership between the two forces of heredity and environment. There is plenty of room in our definition to include non-material or spiritual forces."—USOWI.